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Probate Notices.

monwealth of Massachusetts

Probate Court.

eirs at law, next of kin, and all other persons in- ed in the estate of SAMUEL N. BOWKER, late dbury, in said County, deceased. *Greeting.*

EREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the st Will and Testament of said deceased, has been d to said Court for Probate, by Asahel Balcom of , in said County, who prays that letters testa- may be issued to him, the executor therein and that he may be exempt from giving sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate be holden at Cambridge in said county of Middle- the first Tuesday of December next, at nine o'clock noon, to show cause, if any you have against

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give notice thereof by publishing this citation once three successive weeks in the newspaper called Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last ion to be two days at least before said Court.

ss, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said hide Court of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

3t* J. H. TYLER, Register

monwealth of Massachusetts

Probate Court.

ers at-law, next of kin, and all other persons in- d in the estate of ELIZA R. BLAKE, late of , in said county, widow, deceased. *Greeting.*

EREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the st Will and Testament of said deceased has been d to said Court for Probate, by Marshall Wood, gton, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, who t letters of administration, with the will annexed ssued to him, no executor being named in said n are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, id at said Boston, on Monday, the sixteenth day ember next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to see, if any you have, against the same.

said petitioner is hereby directed to give public ereof, by publishing this citation once a week for ree successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Ploughman, printed at said Boston, the last on to be two days at least, before said Court.

ss, ISAAC AMES, Esq., Judge of said Court, this th day of November, in the year one thousand ndred and seventy-two.

4w* F. B. GURNEY, Register.

monwealth of Massachusetts.

ss.

ate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said y of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of Octo- in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred seventy-two.

petition of JANE MAHONEY, of Waltham, in said County, praying that her name may be changed to JANE MANNING, public notice having been ordered by the order of Court, that all persons appear and show cause, if any they had, why the id not be granted, and it appearing that notice of the before is sufficient, and consistent with the public and being satisfactory to the Court, no objection be. It is decreed that her name be changed, as her, to that of Jane Manning, which name she after bear, and which shall be her legal name. the give public notice of said change by publishing decree once a week for three successive weeks in paper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, and make return to this Court under such notice has been given.

ORGE M. BROOKS, Judge of Probate Court

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AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

WINTER FEEDING OF STOCK.

To the dairy farmer no subject is more important just at this season of the year than the best and most economical methods of feeding his cows and other stock. He is now just at the beginning of a long winter. He has a certain amount of feeding material stored away, in the shape of hay, millet, corn fodder, roots, &c., and he naturally asks himself, "How can I feed my stock to the best advantage, all things considered? How can I feed them so as to produce the best results, as to product, thrift, health and economy?"

We have at different times devoted considerable space to this important subject, and to those of our readers who read our articles carefully last winter it may seem superfluous to allude to it again; but there are some, no doubt, to whom this subject is comparatively new, and to whom it is always interesting, and never more so than just at the opening of winter. If we repeat some things that we said last winter, it is only to give line upon line and precept upon precept to those who are not readily influenced by what they read to change and improve their practice in this respect. Many a farmer who reads that feeding twice a day through the winter is decidedly better than three times or oftener, is inclined to turn up his nose at such nonsense, without stopping to look at it carefully or to consider the results as compared with his own loose and careless method of feeding.

We have a good deal of faith in what we styled last winter the "Barre system of feeding." It was fully described in an Essay before the Mass. Board of Agriculture, by John T. Ellsworth, Esq., of Barre, then a member of the Board, and may be found on pp. 263 and 264 of the last annual Report of the Secretary of the Board. Its peculiarity consists in part in feeding but twice a day, but each feeding is so faithful and [illegible] of the animal's wants, and completely nourished, and to secure this result, the morning meal will usually occupy about two hours and a half and the afternoon meal about an hour and a half, the time depending a little upon what is fed. If it is all first quality of hay it will be consumed in less time than if a part of it is of a coarse and poor quality.

Let us look a little more carefully at the details of the method of feeding under this system, for it is by no means a matter of indifference. Mr. Ellsworth says "The poorest quality of fodder that I wish to feed is given first, at the beginning of each meal, and in the morning, while the cows are eating this first foddering, I begin to milk. By the time they have this two-thirds eaten, another foddering is given them of a better quality; and then the third, which consists of the best hay which I intend to feed, is given as before, or just previous to the finishing of the second foddering. By feeding in this way the cows are kept constantly eating, and will consume all that is placed before them, leaving nothing eatable in their manger. I then sweep out the mangers and am ready to feed roots, meal, &c., which are given immediately.—When these are eaten I begin to water by letting out only a few at a time and seeing that all have a chance to drink, thus allowing little or no time between eating and drinking. The stable is then cleaned and they are returned as soon as they have drunk. They have nothing more to eat until their after noon meal, which is commenced at about half past two o'clock, by feeding, watering, &c., the same as in the morning, with the exception of the roots and meal, which are all given at one time, and that in the morning. I milk at night after watering. Nothing is fed after watering, either morning or evening." This contains the pith of the whole system, but it will bear close examination.

In the first place, every farmer who follows the most common and careless methods of feeding, just when it happens, a little now and then, another little the next time he passes that way, knows how difficult it is to get his cattle to drink when they are let out at this season of the year, and he waits and waits, hating to tie them up to stand all day or all night and suffer from thirst. The trouble is, that he waited after feeding till they had begun to chew the cud before giving them a chance to drink. Under this system of Mr. Ellsworth's there will be no need of waiting. A cow will drink heartily just after she has eaten a full meal of dry fodder if she does not first get to work in chewing her cud, and for that reason when the choicest bit, the dessert, of her meal is fully finished, she ought to be let out to drink before she settles down into the most important business of her life, the grinding up of her food in preparation for its mastication. This plan therefore secures a most important point, the taking into her system a large and copious supply of water, without which it is useless to expect much milk.

Look at it from another point of view. If by observing farmer will notice carefully, he will find that a well fed cow will chew her cud continuously for six hours, if nothing occurs to interrupt her. But if a stupid boy comes along, who does'nt know any better and gives her a foddering of good hay, three hours after her meal is finished, she will leave off chewing her cud and go to eating that, and that too before the work of masticating the large mess of coarse food in her paunch is half finished. This interruption of the process of mastication is a positive evil, probably, and any man who is now feeding his cows three times a day can test it, if he will take the pains to try the twice a day system long enough, say not less than two weeks, to give it a fair trial. He will find if he applies the system carefully that the cow will consume the same amount of fodder in less time, that she will drink more, that she will be better filled up and keep in better condition with less care, and that she will give more milk than she did when she had three meals a day with intervals of less than six hours between them.

It is complete digestion which enables an animal to extract all the nutriment from the amount of food she takes, and complete mastication is essential to complete digestion. Is it not better to allow the necessary time to effect this complete mastication? We incline to think it is, and as an evidence of this we may point to the highly satisfactory condition of all the animals that we have ever seen that have had the advantage of this rational system of treatment. It is a fact, too, that those who have tried the system properly and faithfully have been so well satisfied with the results as to continue it. We know of no single instance where it has been fairly tried and been given up. In every case the cattle have done better under it than under the old system or want of system, and there is most certainly an economy of fodder. The same amount of hay goes farther because all its nutriment is extracted.

Now where a farmer has something of a herd of cows it becomes a matter of great importance to him to feed them properly, and in such a way that all his food shall sell and go as far as it is possible to make it. We earnestly recommend all such to look into this thing, try it long enough to know positively as to its economy, and we feel sure from the cases we already know about, that when once fairly begun the plan will not be given up. But if they must go on feeding three or four times a day in violation of all natural laws, let them observe some system of regularity, a poor system is better than none, and hardly any amount of food will compensate for a want of strictly regular hours of feeding. If any intelligent reader of the *Ploughman* shall venture to try the experiment, we trust he will favor us with a report of the result, as it will be interesting at this season of the year to every man who keeps a cow.

SUCCESS IS A DUTY.

There is probably no other occupation in the whole catalogue of human industries that requires so much good judgment, so much business capacity, so much skill and so much good common sense, as that of farming, in order to attain the highest results. If any man needs *mind* as the first and chief requisite of success, it is the farmer, and a high quality of mind is extremely rare. That is the real reason why we find so many fail at farming, or rather, by very far of obtaining high and satisfactory results, as farmers. Few farmers, indeed, fail in the commercial acceptation of that term, that is, they do not, like other business men, stop payment and go into chancery to shirk their just debts, but it is notorious that a large proportion of them fail to reach even their own ideas of success. They find obstacles which they have not the ability to overcome, and instead of giving the real cause, the want of capacity, they naturally incline to ascribe it to the business itself, and to flatter themselves that success in any other occupation is comparatively easy.

Just look at it a moment. We all know that industry lies at the foundation of success in any pursuit, but industry alone, as every one knows, is not sufficient. There must be close calculation and a careful planning of means to ends. A clerk in any other business has to serve a long apprenticeship, during which he gets scarcely enough to pay his board, and without this long apprenticeship, he would inevitably fail. But here, too, there is a great difference under what master this apprenticeship is served. The teaching must be correct, or it will turn out to be comparatively worthless. But the farmer most commonly begins without any such apprenticeship. It is taken for granted that anybody can be a farmer, and hence few go into it with anything like an adequate preparation. The will and the industry may be there, but the skill in work, the judgment in effecting sales and purchases, the knowledge of a thousand things that have a bearing upon the operations of the farm may be entirely wanting.

But farming is really more complicated than it appears to be. A farmer needs to be something of a chemist, and very much of a business man at the same time. There is much trading to be done, stock to be bought and sold, tools, carriages and more or less feeding materials to be bought, and the products of the farm to be marketed. It requires some shrewdness and discretion to be exercised in these trading operations and unless a farmer possesses these he will be likely to fail, however hard and honestly he may work. We know farmers who make fairly six per cent. on the capital invested, after paying all the hired labor and other expenses of running the farm. We know many others who fail to make anything like that, who find it hard to make both ends meet, to say nothing of any profit whatever.

Farming can be made fairly profitable here in New England because it has been done and is done to our certain knowledge, but at the same time there are many cases where it is not done. Very much will depend upon the laying out of the plans, and those require thought and careful consideration. And now that the evenings are long and the out door work not very pressing, why not revise the whole history of your operations, see wherein the mistake has consisted, if there has been any, and study up some improvement for the future. It is safe to make up one's mind that what has been done can be done again and to go at it with renewed courage and determination. The only way to overcome obstacles is to face them with the spirit of a conqueror, and to subdue them one by one. Success is a duty.

☞ Vattel, in his "Veterinary Pathology," gives the varied pulses of our domestic animals as follows:—Ducks and hens, 140 per minute; rabbit, 120; cat, 110 to 120; dog, 90 to 100; goat, 70 to 76; sheep, 70 to 79; oxen or cows, 35 to 42; horse, 32 to 38.

GROWTH OF FARMING.

ARTICLE NUMBER XII.

Having given some account of the different directions in which a decisive progress has been made in the growth and development of agriculture in all ages and all countries, and shown how one principle after another has been discovered and settled, and one machine after another invented and brought into practical use, to add to the mechanical appliances which have been brought to bear in subduing the earth to the service of man, we are now prepared to glance for a moment at the natural results which manifest themselves, and the prospects of farming in this country.

We know that it is an imperative law of civilized society, that educated mind and educated labor will take its position above uneducated; and so as the farmer of to-day is better educated and more intelligent than his ancestors, we are prepared to find him holding a position higher, relatively to other classes, in the general estimation of the community. But in other respects the farmer of the present day is clearly in advance of his forefathers. His labor is easier, and his mental activity accordingly greater. The same amount of manual labor produces more, and this leaves more time for the culture of the mind and the social virtues, as well as the farm, and agriculture therefore holds a position of pre-eminence unknown at any former period. Here is a great and material gain.

We know also, that a higher development of our agricultural wealth must go hand in hand with an increase of population, even if there were no other stimulus to its growth. Now if we consider the immense area of the United States, and the facilities for the expansion of our population, the mind itself is incapable of affixing limits to the growth and increase of this grand interest, involving already a greater amount of the wealth of the country than any other, producing annually to the value of more than two thousand millions of dollars, and capable of a hundred-fold greater development than that which it has already attained.

It may not be generally known that the original area of this country was but 820,680 square miles. The acquisition of Louisiana by purchase in 1803 brought an addition of 899,579 more, and that of Florida in 1819 an addition of 66,900 square miles. The annexation of Texas gave us 318,000, that of Oregon 308,052, to which is to be added the territory acquired by the treaty with Mexico, by which we gained 522,955 square miles, giving us in all, exclusive of Alaska, which may properly enough be omitted in any forecast of the agricultural capacity of the country, the vast extent of three millions of square miles, or thereabouts.

The census of 1870 gave us a population of about forty millions, and it has since risen to over forty millions five hundred thousand. The annual increase since 1790 has been four times as great as that of Russia, six times as great as that of Great Britain, nine times as great as that of Austria, and ten times as great as that of France. If we had the density of population to be found in Spain, it would give us two hundred millions; if that of France it would give us five hundred millions; if that of Belgium it would give us eleven hundred and eighty millions.

What may be called the Pacific slope of this country, not including that endless territory extending to the far north and known as Alaska, contains 786,002 square miles or 26,09 per cent. of the whole area of the country. The Atlantic slope proper contains 514,416 square miles, a ratio of only 17,52 to the whole. The area of the gulf region is 325,537 square miles, or 11,09 of the whole country. That of the northern lake region is 112,640 square miles, or only 3,83 per cent., while that of the Mississippi valley and the region drained and watered by its tributaries is 1,216,362 square miles, or 41,47 per cent., nearly one half of the whole area of this vast national domain. This includes, of course, a portion of that great Northern Pacific railroad section which is sure to be opened, in the near future, to the production of the great staples of food, wheat and Indian corn, and indeed the great centre of wheat production is rapidly moving towards it, and the great northwest is even now receiving an influx of population which will cover its myriads of acres of unimproved lands with smiling farms. Nor is it to be forgotten that with few exceptions these farms are to be owned in fee by those who cultivate them, and that this fact will give a great and constant stimulus to improvement and permanent occupation, rousing the energy and enterprise of individuals as no other interest could.

Taking therefore a general survey of the whole territory of the United States, it will probably be conceded that the region of the Mississippi is on the whole the most strictly agricultural portion of the country, while it is well known the development of its boundless agricultural resources is scarcely more than begun. And yet, as it is, the aggregate production of cereals in this country, according to the latest returns of the census, is 1,386,000,000 bushels, an amount beyond the power of the mind to grasp and appreciate. Of these the production of wheat was 35,580,000 tons.

These figures represent the production of the whole country it is true, but it is probable that the region drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries alone is capable, when its millions of acres now lying wild and unimproved are brought under subjection, of yielding an amount of human sustenance far surpassing that represented by such figures. No wonder that Mr. Calhoun, glowing with enthusiasm at the contemplation of the immense and almost boundless resources of that great section still remaining to be developed, should use the following language: "Looking beyond to a not very distant future, when this immense valley containing within its limits one million two hundred thousand square miles, lying in its whole extent in the temperate zone, and occupying a position midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific ocean, unequalled in fertility and the diversity of its productions, intersected in every direction by the mighty stream, including its tributaries, by which it is drained, and which supply a continuous navigation of upward of ten thousan miles, with a coast, including both banks, of twice that length, shall be crowded with population, and its resources fully developed, imagination itself is taxed in the attempt to realize the magnitude of its commerce," a commerce, he might have added, owing its whole existence to agriculture alone.

When the period foreseen by that great politician shall arrive, the millions of people which shall then occupy the fertile valley of the Mississippi may look back upon the labors of the early pioneers in improvement, and give a retrospective application to the sentiment of Dean Swift that "Whoever has made two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and has done more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

Then too, will be realized and appreciated the grand truth of the remark of Daniel Webster, that "agriculture feeds, to a great extent it clothes us; without it we should not have manufactures, we should not have commerce. They all stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture!"

Stock Department.

HOW TO OBTAIN WATER FOR STOCK.

The circulation of currents of water under ground is very mysterious, and will probably continue to remain so. But the bursting open of many new springs, as our prairie sod is broken up, is also a noticeable fact.—These springs are caused by a much larger absorption of our rainfall by the larger extent of our surface that is under cultivation than formerly. These springs do not appear in rippling brooks, but ooze out of the ground, often over a line of greater or less extent, according as the formation is exposed.

The object of these few lines is to show how water is often, or can easily be obtained, under the circumstances just mentioned, upon very many farms in Kansas, for our stock. It is supposed that the spring appears upon ground that has a gentle slope, more or less, the greater the fall the less expense in accomplishing the result. Open a small well about midway at the lower end of the spring.

Let the well be situated where the lines of the letter V intersect each other. Then open a ditch up the lines of the letter as far as the water extends, and as deep as needful. Then lay a good, heavy stone drain down each line of the ditch to the well, and cover it over with soil.

The water thus collected in the well may be conveyed in gas or lead pipes in a ditch two feet under the ground, to protect it from freezing, down to a lower level, where it may be made to run a constant stream into a trough or barrel set for the purpose.

In this way cattle may be supplied with good, warm, pure water, both in winter and summer, and the land made better for the draining.

Where no such springs appear, I have seen a stone drain laid down along a moist slope, at the lower end of which is a board spout conducting itself into a trough or barrel. By this method stock water can be procured on almost every farm in this State, for winter use, by which stock will be kept in a much better condition, and immense labor be saved in cutting ice in winter for the cattle to get at the streams. Good water is one of the most necessary adjuncts of a farm. Without it, successful stock raising is impossible. Especially is this the case now that farms, in the older portion of the State, are being so generally fenced. Each man is compelled to furnish water for his own stock.—The plan we have suggested is a feasible one, and will be found to work well in practise on almost any farm.—*Western Home Journal.*

KEEP YOUNG STOCK THRIVING.

Some farmers would have it that advice similar to that indicated in the heading above is meant to cause the animals to fatten, or gain in fat, ready for the shambles; but such construction should not be put upon it, although it would be scarcely possible to fatten an animal without its being kept thriving. It is very essential that all young growing stock should be kept thriving if we would obtain the greatest profit from them, or even any profit at the present, especially where land costs over fifty dollars per acre. How shall we do it? In the first place, we must have healthy, hardy, thriving dams; and the sires should be no less so. Here we have a good starting point; but a start is not all—it is barely a beginning, to be built upon. The brood animals must be carefully and suitably fed while carrying their young. There should be neither pampering nor stinting, but generously good care, feeding with nutritious food, that will not only keep the dam thriving, but will also build a foundation for the young upon which we can build, as "upon a rock." As soon as the young are brought forth, they are taken in hand and cared for with such attention that they want for neither nutritious food nor comfort to keep them growing and thriving. To obtain this end, dependence must be largely placed upon the dam, the milk from whom must be the chief food of the young, for some weeks at least. The dam, in order to furnish this, must be fed carefully, and be judiciously cared for in all respects, and the young are supposed not to want for food, drink or comfort a single hour from the time they are brought forth. By this means the young take on and keep up a continuous or rapid growth, attaining a large size and heavy weight at an early age. Too want of care of breeding animals, at any season, not only shows its effects upon the dam, but it is shared in its effects by the young, which no after treatment can remedy. The comfort of all animals, old as well as young, must be studied and yielded to, or they cannot thrive. This one word—comfort—is a comprehensive one, applied in the sense here indicated, and signifies that the animal is not to suffer for the want of food, drink, necessary shelter, cleanliness, etc. An animal may be made uncomfortable by over care or over feeding, as well as from want of a sufficiency. Any cause which checks a continuous thrift and growth, tends, in the same manner, to check the ultimate success in the object sought. This whole question of continuous thrift of stock is one of much importance to the breeder and farmer, requiring great good judgment, accompanied with the wisest and most judicious care.—*Country Gentleman.*

EXCLUDING RABBITS.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says that he has found the following remedy effectual for excluding rabbits from eating the bark of young fruit trees. Doubtless the same remedy would answer to protect trees from sheep, turned into the orchard to destroy the codling moth. The remedy consists in rubbing the bark of the tree to a sufficient height with a bacon skin or piece of pork, the more rancid the better, by taking the stem of the tree in the left hand, and rubbing with the right. He thinks a paint brush and a pan of old grease will do well enough for larger trees. Another correspondent saved the blood on butchering days, and rubbed the bark of the trees, to the effectual exclusion of the rabbits, for the efficacy of which the writer vouches, adding that in rainy winters more than one application of blood is necessary.

Questions & Answers.

ERUPTIVE DISEASE ON COWS TEATS.

Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman:

I write for information. We have a small herd of cows upon our farm, and we find that a disease of some kind is spreading among them. It began with a two year old After her calf left there began to appea small bunches upon her bag which seemed to be filled with puss, but upon inspection they were found to be hard and very sensitive; soon a thick scab would cover them, which in a few days dropped off. There are perhaps ten of these bunches at a time, making it very troublesome to milk. It has gone from one to others; we do not know what it is, or what to do; we have used sulphur and lard as an external application, and also mixed it in small doses in the feed. Have you had notice of anything of this description, if so what is it called, and how cured? Please inform me through the columns of the *Ploughman*, and oblige

Yours truly

A CORRESPONDENT.

Newton, Nov. 30th, 1872.

Take common yellow bar-soap, say a pound, and dissolve it in alcohol. Add two drachms of carbolic acid and mix. Then evaporate off the alcohol and apply the salve to the teats or to the parts affected.

Dr. Thayer, of West Newton, has a formula for preparing a salve which has thus far been efficacious in precisely similar cases, and it would be better as you are near by to get a box of his salve.—[*Ed.*

WARTS ON CATTLE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I want to know about warts on cattle, how they can be cured when they are situated so you cannot tie a string on them. If there is any other way to cure them please inform me through the *Ploughman*.

G. C. SANFORD.

Palmer Three Rivers, Nov. 29th, 1872.

Get of the apothecary a little muriate of ammonia. It costs but a trifle. Dissolve it in water making it as strong as possible, that is use as much as the water will take. Apply the solution with a bit of sponge or woolen rag to the warts. A few applications will usually carry them off.—[*Ed.*

The Dairy.

BUTTER-MAKING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A correspondent of the *Methodist*, writing from Brazil says:

"In South America there are four native modes of making butter. The first is, putting the milk in a common bowl, and beating it with a spoon, as you would an egg. The second, pouring the milk in a bottle, and shaking it until the butter appears, which is extracted by cracking off the top of the bottle. Bottles are valueless in this part of South America, on account of the number imported with fruits and liquors. The third, where the dairy is more extensive, is performed by filling a hide with the milk, which is lustily shaken by an athletic native at each end. The fourth, by dragging the hide on the ground after a galloping horse, until it is supposed the butter is formed. The milk is never strained, and the butter never washed. I am speaking of the native mode. Of late years English and Scotch people have introduced a few regular Yankee churns. The greater part of the butter used in the cities is imported from Ireland, France and Germany, while thousands of cows graze on the vast pampas of South America.

APPLES FOR MILCH COWS.—The Hartford *Courant* gives an account of an experiment made this fall in feeding apples to milch cows, by Erastus Ellsworth, of East Windsor Hill, Con., a gentlemau eighty three years of age:

"A large cow, something along in years, feeding exclusively on summer pasture, and producing four wine quarts daily, was used for the first experiment, beginning about Aug. 1, with four quarts of apples night and morning. The quantity was increased, until the end of the week she was eating a bushel of the hardest, sourest windfall apples each day. This cow was near her time of going dry, but such was the effect of the apples as to bring her produce of milk from four quarts of milk to rather more than six quarts per diem. Another cow, in fresher milk, yielding four quarts daily, was then put upon a ration of apples. At this time Mr. Ellsworth's cows had been running in rowen feed, which would naturally help flush the milk pail. Yet upon the top of this succulent pasture the second cow was brought, when upon her full rations of apples—a half bushel night and morning—to a regular daily yield of twelve to fourteen quarts of milk. All of these cows, five in number—excepting one—would have eaten more apples if they got them. That one was younger and smaller, though a good sized heifer. Half a bushel was found to be as many and sometimes more than she could manage at one feeding. The butter made from the milk was first rate, and there had not been noticed the least symptom of ill effects of the apples on the cows."

JERSEYS FOR BUTTER.—L. C. Flower Onondago county, N. Y. sends us the following statement of the yield of butter from his Jersey cows, viz., Jenny Lind, 2 years old, in seven days in April last, from 94 1-2 pounds of milk produced 10 pounds 2 oz.; Victoria, 6 years old, in 27 days in June produced 80; Beauty 4 years old, in the same period, produced 72 pounds from an average of 30 pounds of milk per day. The heifer was fed on hay and oat meal the cows on grass alone. What can beat the Jerseys for butter and beauty?—*American Agriculturist.*

Horticulture.

POTASH FOR PEACH TREES.

Dr. Geo. B. Wood, President of the American Philosophical Society, having noticed that his peach trees after producing a few crops ceased bearing, and died in a few years; and believing that the cause of decay was worms at the root of the tree, he put into operation a plan for the destruction of the worms. He dug holes five or six inches deep at the base of the stem, scraped away all worms that could be found and filled up with wood ashes fresh from the stove, which of course contained all the potash. This was done in the autumn of 1862, with a result in the following spring at which he was astonished. The trees appeared to have been restored to all their early freshness and vigor—put forth bright green leaves, blossomed copiously, and bore a heavy crop of fruit. On reflection Dr. Wood attributes the favorable results more to the effect of the potash contained in the ashes than to the destruction of the worms.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.—This grape is winning its way into public favor in spite of the endeavors of the vendors of other grape vines to disparage it before the public. After mature deliberation and ample opportunity to ascertain the comparative merits of numerous varieties of hardy grapes, the committee who was appointed to examine the specimens exhibited in competition for the Greeley premium awarded it to the Concord. It is more adapted to general cultivation than any other grape, as the vine is perfectly hardy, grows rapidly, and comes into bearing sooner than most kinds. It is the grape for the million.—*Valley Farmer.*

CARE OF THE STRAWBERRY BED.

The labor of taking care of a strawberry bed after it is well started, can be greatly lessened by mulching. The material for this can be had on any farm where corn, grain or grass is grown. Cover the ground between the plants just enough so that the weeds will not grow, and many benefits will result. The earth below the mulch will be moist and mellow; weeds will be smothered; the plants will almost smile at a drought; and the cost of the mulch (if any) will be reimbursed in the labor saved. The runners will still grow, but the children can pull them off rapidly. In the neighborhood of salt meadows, salt hay can be employed to excellent advantage, and its toughness will make it last well, probably two seasons or more. On many island farms common "beg grass," generally deemed almost worthless, can be used.

For winter mulching, that is, when the plants themselves are to be covered, corn stalks are excellent, while they are also good for summer, but being coarser than grass it will require a greater bulk to keep down the weeds. Long, strawy manure, or straw which has been used for the bedding of cattle, is also excellent; the liquid manure attaching will be washed into the soil, and the straw remain above as mulch. Anything in fact which will shade the ground between the plants and smother other vegetation is as good as a mulch. The only objection to straw and common hay is, that the seeds will germinate, sometimes even when they do not touch the earth; but in that case the hot sun will be likely soon to kill them, and in the other case they can be pulled up. Let the mulch lie until it rots and disappears, and it then furnishes a fertilizer, and as soon as the weeds start, smother them by a fresh application.—*Country Gentleman.*

WINTER PROTECTION FOR PLANTS.—The *Gardener's Monthly* says that earth drawn over plants is an excellent protection in winter. Every one knows how much better cuttings root when taken off in the fall, than when it is deferred till spring—but the fear of having them drawn out by frost seems a greater evil. If the cuttings are put in in the fall, and covered with a few inches of earth, in spring they will be through to the surface; or if not some of the earth can be taken off.

It used to be the fashion with nurserymen to set only young seedling stock in the fall, burying it completely in a heap till spring, covering top and all. Under the new system of earth protection, the young stock is now set out where it is to remain, covering it entirely with earth and uncovering it early in spring. By this means an immense amount of work may be done in the fall in time otherwise unemployed.

The Sheepfold.

DISCRIMINATION IN BUYING WOOL.

Buyers grumble very loudly at wool being heavy and in poor condition, but when they are offered wool in good or tolerable condition, they fail to give prices sufficiently higher to compensate the grower for loss in weight, and for the extra labor which has been bestowed upon the product. The woolgrower is sending his wool to market in heavy and intolerable condition, does so because he finds it in his interest to do so; because he finds in this interest to do so; because he finds a common "beg grass," generally deemed almost worthless, can be used.

And we have little confidence that matter can ever be so adjusted as to reconcile these conflicting interests on a basis fair for both sides. The wool-buyer when he goes into a loft, cannot make a separate price on every fleece, or perfect a scale whereby the true value of every separate fleece can be ascertained and paid. The most he can do is to separate the fleeces into two or three different lots, approximating in quality, and then make average prices.

The buyer knows what he can pay for wool absolutely clean, such as it must be before the process of manufacture has commenced, and this forms the basis of the prices he pays to the grower. He calculates about how much a lot of wool will shrink when washed and scoured, and then knows about how much he can afford to give for it. He can tell reasonably close what the shrinkage will be on a lot of wool which has been thoroughly washed on the sheep's back and deprived of the loose dirt. He is able to tell this because the fleeces then are in about such an average condition, that on a lot of several thousand pounds coming from different flocks and owners, previous experience has shown the shrinkage will be about such a percentage of the total weight.

The moment, however, that the growers attempt to carry the cleansing process further, they obtain a product very variable and uncertain. No two fleeces which have been manipulated by the same hand, will be the same in quality; and the product of different owners, will exhibit a much greater diversity than when the effort is made at washing beyond removing the loose dirt. With this variable product in his hands, the buyer cannot determine actual values with the same precision as before, and fixes a price which he knows to be low enough to cover all contingencies. For this reason, we believe it will not pay wool-growers to wash their wool with any great care, or with any other view than to remove the loose dirt.

And we do not believe, even if the average quality of the wool could be as readily determined, that buyers can afford to pay enough better prices to compensate them for the wool itself, but they cannot afford prices sufficiently high to pay for the labor. If the wool is ever so clean, the manufacturers must wash and scour it any way; and having the facilities for doing so, they can perform this work cheaper than the growers.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

TANNING SHEEP-SKINS WITH THE WOOL ON.

About every six weeks we have an inquiry as to the best method of tanning sheep-skins with the wool on, for use as door-mats, rugs, &c. Here are the directions: Tack the skin upon a board with the flesh side out, and then scrape with a blunt knife; next rub it over hard with pulverized chalk until it will absorb no more. Then take the skin from the board, and cover it with pulverized alum; double half-way over with the flesh side in contact; then roll tight together and keep dry for three days, after which unfold it and stretch it again on a board or door, and dry in the air, and it will be ready for use.—*American Artisan.*

REFUSE CHARCOAL.—The refuse charcoal obtained from the rectifiers of spirits, from the railroads where wood is burned in locomotives, from old charcoal beds, etc., is a very useful material in the garden. As a mulching about fruit trees I consider it very valuable. It keeps out frost in winter; it keeps the soil loose and moist in summer, and it does not afford a barbor for mice and insects. In the soil it assists to promote moisture in a dry season; and by its slow decay (for it does decay more rapidly than is generally supposed) it yields carbonic acid gas to plants, and greatly assists in the decomposition of vegetable and mineral matter. It is an excellent mulching for strawberries, in winter or summer.

The Poultry Interest.

HOW TO PLUCK POULTRY.

That farmer whose poultry is not troubled with the gapes, that has not been visited with the chicken cholera, knows what it is to prepare forty or fifty fowls for market since the practice of scalding has been vetoed by the buyers. I have known persons on market day to go out and kill a dozen or fifteen at a time, and bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time between the thumb and forefinger to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such I give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then with a small knife, give one cut across the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running in a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up in the back of the head, which will cause a quivering and twitching of the muscles; now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick; before he attempts to flap, you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg. The wise ones may discuss the reasons—I only know the effects.—*Cor. N.Y. Tribune.*

LARGE TURKEYS AND TURKEY BREEDING.

A passion for extra size is one of the weaknesses of the American mind. In the decisions given at our fairs, weight is not only an important item, but the one thing needful. In a scale of one hundred points, weight would be the equivalent of fifty in the minds of most judges. It is the big swine, the big pumpkin, and the largest fat ox, that take the premium. Economy of fattening, or the process of production, is seldom inquired after. The same bad taste is likely to affect the decisions in our poultry shows, unless the managers insist upon a more wholesome standard. A large, well developed bird, of maximum size, is desirable. A monster is not for any conceivable purpose, except to excite wonder and draw the crowd. We raise poultry chiefly for the table. What the producer wants in his stock is good quality of flesh, early maturity, and capacity to make the most flesh out of a given amount of food. A turkey, weighing 15 lbs., is just as good for the table as one weighing 30 lbs; and most housekeepers would prefer them under 12 lbs. In most markets the lighter we

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the giver of all good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent

DEVASTATING FIRE

which swept from the earth with a breath as it were millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how like their fellow citizens of Chicago, under similar circumstances, a year earlier,

THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON

are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospects that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles, and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities which often overtake nations, and as far as human judgment comprehends the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

When Congress adjourned, in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement of friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, which by the Treaty of Washington had been referred by the tribunal of arbitration, which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in the most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this government and in accordance with the views of the policy which it had maintained.

The tribunal which had convened in Geneva, in December, concluded its labors on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award to a full Congress, when in its first decision whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the ratification of all the claims referred to for consideration. The decision happily disposes of a long standing difference between the two governments and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the printed proceedings of the tribunal, the arbitrators, the arguments of the council of both governments, the award of the tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith.

I have caused to be transmitted to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them and my appreciation of the impartiality, patience and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's government has communicated to me its appreciation of the impartiality, sagacity and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation.

It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this government to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the results so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution, among those who may be entitled to it, of the respective shares of money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several claims in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

By the 34th article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany to decide which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty has caused the case having been prepared to undertake the arbitration has the earnest thanks of the government and of the people of the United States for the labor, time and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments, as the minister who negotiated the treaty, the construction, now pronounced unfounded, was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the government to present the case to receive the award.

He has been associated with the question in all its phases, and in every stage has manifested a particular zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States.

He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a patient investigation of the case and consideration of each part, His Majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the government of the United States for the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel is most in accordance with the interpretation of the treaty, and concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the agents of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States.

Copies of the case presented on behalf of each government and of the statement in reply of each and a translation of the award are transmitted herewith.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important Archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's island, for more than 26 years, or since the ratification of the treaty of Great Britain, was contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation free from the claim of a disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent.

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's government in giving effect to the award.

In anticipation of any request from this government, and before the reception in the United States of the award of the Emperor of Germany, Her Majesty has given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately-disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased.

The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States.

It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and the determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel, upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree.

I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose.

THE RUSSIAN PURCHASE BOUNDARIES.

The experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admiralty line of demarkation after the occupation of the territory, and its settlement by those owning allegiance to respective governments, points to the importance of establishing by national objects or other monuments the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual survey of the line.

If deferred until a population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two governments in antagonism.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the conterminous possessions of Great Britain.

THE FISHERY QUESTIONS.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions.

That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which for the time raised a doubt of the wisdom of action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important.

That question has since been disposed of and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the legislatures of the provincial government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation.

I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this government.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE.

The joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work.

It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and the determining of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

RELATIONS WITH CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

With France, our earliest ally; Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose government and people we have so many causes of friendship, and the other powers of Europe our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms.

NATURALIZATION.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting consuls and trade marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway relating to naturalization, all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expense of the commissioners on the part of the United States to

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS

at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you.

This Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such a meeting.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition, to be held during the next year at Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude.

The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and of labor and of the increase of international happiness as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations.

As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentations of their productions if encouraged by proper aid and protection.

At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the exposition offers will in a large degree be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose to further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition. I would recommend in addition that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two vessels of his command for our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna and back, their articles for exhibition.

MEXICO—DEATH OF JUAREZ.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic has died, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people in proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the government of either to public to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved, has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped, that with a more settled rule of order through the Republic, which we expect to follow the present government, the acts, of which just complaint is made, will cease.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the fourth of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which early action is asked on the part of the government

LBANY MARKET.

was a fair attendance of dealers from New
ence of a few of the largest operators in
e only marked but felt in the tone of the
exists a little competition among New
ers not what it would have been had
ully represented on the lines. For upwards
wever, sales were in constant requisition,
ading to it were filled with herds awaiting

d only a few first-class cattle were on
ipts. From herds there were selected a
attle, but they could not be marked with
sold in this market as Christmas cattle.
large house, and only suitable to be cut
or a certain class of ox fanciers.
ds all in all, the average quality varies
from last week, there being only ten cars
ed in the receipts.
s ruled pretty steady from the opening to
report. The attempt to break it down
oved a failure, though in some instances
e offered yesterday than was obtainable
e decline of ½c on the best, and ½c on
mon stock.

The following are the receipts of the week
om from the books of the Central railroad

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs
.....	79	41	66
.....	87	3	59
.....	9	9	40
.....	13	11	110
.....	116	13	76
.....	151	16	94
.....	39	23	57
.....	492	116	451

e a comparative statement of the receipts
Railroad for the week end-
and previous, estimating cattle 11 head to
00, and hogs 100:

	Last week.	Total since Jan. 1.
8,304	7,008	344,709
2,200	2,200	105,600
45,100	28,900	650,800
1,000	1,000	1,396,800

e table of comparative value to correspond
ding of the market this week:

Tidewater.	Last week.
27 75@8 25	27 50@8 37
7 50@7 75	7 50@7 87
6 25@7 25	7 00@7 50
5 50@6 00	5 50@6 25
4 25@5 00	4 50@5 12
3 25@4 00	2 37@4 25

In this branch of the trade there is but
es with cattle are very scarce, and sheep
nally common and poor. A few farrows
at their command but little if any at-
ost of them were taken forward.
ments—Throughout the week the leading
ments for both lines has been dullness, and the
ffled, with no buyers. A few were sold to
, but there has been no demand for the East
The average quantity of the offerings are
y very good.
ad were taken by feeders. The market is
Swads Sheep, Lambs, Extra, do do,
Coarse Wool Sheep, Lambs, Fine do do
Western Spring Lambs, the lat-
choice. Sales 500 to 600 head.—Albany

CHICAGO MARKET.

re were no new features during the week
ve expect a slight depression in values—
ality of the stock was a trifle better. There
Drovers' Journal, with the exception
small lots, hence the operations of shippers
ere closely confined to say to good native
ers taken at $5 25@5 75, and to good northern
ns at $5 25@5 75. The heavy fall of snow ex-
y in the week throughout Eastern ohio and
ously interfered with the movement of stock
on this and the seaboard, and hence imparted
difference to the movement of shippers. Through
pretty readily taken at $3 25@3 75 for fair to
and for choice to competing grades; native
ld $4 25@5 for good to choice, and $2@3 25 for
ockers. Rough fleshy butchers steers were
medium grade, $3 25@3 75 for common
ock steers sold to a fair extent at $3@3 25,
and quality. Veal calves were in fair request

e market was somewhat unsettled during the
this week, influenced by the illiberal course
ckers, prices were weak at $4@4 10 for me-
e stock, packers refusing to pay more than
the week, however, when it was discovered
ed interfered with the movement of stock
ers at $4 10@4 25 for mixed, and $4 25@4 50 for
larger portion of the stocks, during the week,
being smooth and well fattened, while the
ge weight was 270 lbs. The market the latter
k was comparatively active at $4 45@4 50 for
e, and $4 10@4 40 for common to fair grades,
handling firm with the stock pretty much sold out.
e market was rather quick throughout the
prices were easy at 5@c for good to choice
2 50@2 75 for common to medium.—Prairie

NEW YORK MARKET.

the week ended Beeves in poor demand at an
Sheep and Lambs lower. Hogs
average rise of 1c.

DELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

—Market dull and prices lower; about 4000
5 head for the week ended
@5 50 for poor to fair to common to extra.
ge weight; some sales of 270 lbs per head.
ows active; sales of fair to choice at 3½@6c per
sheep $1 50 to 3 00 per head. Lambs 7@8c
ge; receipts light in general, sales of corraled
@ 100 lbs net.

ON KITCHEN MARKET.

for the week ending Dec. 5, 1872.

RETAIL PRICES.

NSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.	Pork, Lard, &c.
Corrected by Elmer E. Holden & Son, No. 49 & 51.	*Corrected by Flint & Rich ards, No. 28.*
Beef, Fore Quarters, lb. 11 @12	Pork, Salt, lb. 10 @12
Beef, Hind Quarters, 14 @15	Sausages, 10
Corned Beef, 8 @10	Spare Ribs, 10
Brisket, 9 @10	Sliced Hams, 14
Stewing Pieces, 8 @10	Single Hams, 14 @15
Smoked Beef, 12	Corned Shoulders, 9
Tongues, each, 75 @1 00	Smoked Ribs, 10
Veal, 12 @15	Sausages, 12
Fore Quarters, 8 @10	Pig Feet, 6
Hind Quarters, 12 @15	Lard, 10
Cheese, &c.	Veal & Mutton.
Corrected by Horace F. Swan & Co., No. 3 & 11.	*Corrected by Horace F. Swan & Co., No. 3 & 11.*
Cheese, 12 @13	Veal, Leg, 20 @22
Cheese, Factory, 12 @13	Veal, Shoulder, 14
Cheese, Sage, 13 @14	Veal, Rough, lb. 10 @12
Cheese, Skim, 6 @8	Mutton, Legs, 14 @15
Eggs, Fresh, 30 @35	Mutton, Shoulder, 12 @13
Eggs, Limed, 25 @28	
Eggs, Western, 25 @28	

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robinson, Nos. 33 & 35.

Turkeys, 20 @25	Partridges, pr. 1 00 @1 25
Chickens, 20 @25	Rabbits, 25
Fowls, 18 @20	Quail, each, 25
Ducks, 20 @25	Woodcock, 50
Geese, 18 @20	Plover, 12½
Pigeons, pair, 20 @25	Reed Birds, 12½
Venison, 20 @25	Snipe, 12½

Fish, &c.

Corrected by Wright & Fish, Nos. 113 and 117.

Bass,	12	Mackerel, Spanish, lb.	6
Bluefish,	12	Mackerel, Shore,	6
Cod,	6	Mackerel, Salt,	6
Eels,	12	Pickerel,	17 @ 20
Flounders,	6	Quahaugs, ¢ doz.	6 @ 50
Haddock,	6	Salmon, fresh,	6 @ 50
Halibut,	12	Salmon, Pickled,	6 @ 50
Herring,	6	Shad,	12
Lobsters,	17	Shrimps, ¢ qt.	25 @ 50
Mackerel,	12	Smelts,	12
Mackerel, Salt,	12	Swordfish,	12
Mackerel, Pickled,	6	Tautaug,	6
Mackerel, Smoked,	6	Tongues and Sounds,	6 @ 12
Mackerel, Spanish,	25 @ 50	Whitefish,	6 @ 15

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

Hay, new, per ton,	35 00@32 00
" per hundred,	22 00@ 25 00
" "	1 20@ 1 50

WHOLESALE.

Hay,	27 00@28 00
"	25 00@31 00

New Advertisements.

OUR MOTTO.

most Plants for the least Money, and true to name."

following Pamphlets have been prepared for WINTER
OOMING, and will be packed in a substantial
ox, and sent by mail, postage attached, and sent by
ress, on receipt of $2 50:

ly Rose,	1 Smilax, (vine,)
ly of the Valley,	1 Lauristinus,
ss,	1 King of Violets,
Dahlia,	1 Begonia (winter blooming)
ium Persicum,	1 Euphorbia Jacquiniflora,
	1 Tuberose, bulb,
ers	1 Lilium Harrisii bulbs,
	INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES,
2t	Brighton, Mass.
	F. W. BEACH, Supt.

BIG HOG.

E attention of SHOWMEN and EXHIBITORS and
others, is called to a BIG HOG, weighing (if
e) 1,100 Pounds, which the subscriber offers
le alive. For further particulars, address
CHAS. MAY GOODING,
7-2t* So. Hingham, Mass.

Fowls For Sale Cheap.

FOUDANS, BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAH-
MAS and PARTRIDGE COCHINS, all from Mr.
Patrick Woundenaglen's famous Dark Brahma Cocks and
Hens. J. W. GREENLAY,
dec7-2t South Groveland, Mass.

Wanted.

N AMERICAN MAN and WIFE without children to
take charge of a genteel residence a few miles outside of Boston.
man must understand the management and care of the
, also all kinds of stock; be a good gardener, and a good
and dairy, and must be a good cook. To such per-
permanent situation and good wages will be given.
but those well recommended need apply.
d send a sample free to any sufferer addressing me, as
se show this letter to anyone suffering from the dis-
Fairfield's Yeast.
7-4t* Dr. T. F. BURT, 206 Broadway, New York.

USIC BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FE OF HANDEL. ($2 00); of *Chopin*, ($1 50); of *Beethoven* ($2 00); of *Mendelssohn* ($1 75); of *Rossini* ($1 75); of *Mozart* ($1 75); of *Schumann* ($1 75); of *Gottschalk* ($1 50); of *Weber* ($1 75). These books are elegantly bound and are charming biographies.

ETTERS of *Mendelssohn* ($1 75); of *Mozart* ($1 75); of *Beethoven* ($2 00); *Polko's Reminiscences of Mendelssohn* ($1 75).

Three records of the inner life of the great masters are deeply interesting. Finely bound, like the above.

ore's Encyclopedia of Music ($6 00) call
phase "all that is worth knowing" about music and
musical people.

EMS OF STRAUSS, 250 large pages, full of the
best Strauss Music. B'ds $2 50; Cl, $3 00.

HE MUSICAL TREASURE. 225 pages of the
most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Boards; $3 00 in Cloth; $4 00 Finely Gilt binding.

EMS OF GERMAN SONG. 212 pages. The
very best German Songs, with German and English
Words. $2 50 in B'ds; $4 00 in Cloth; $4 00 finely
gilt binding.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
dec7-4t

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872.

HORACE GREELEY AS A FARMER.

The other journals have spoken of the late Horace Greeley as the journalist, the public man, the moralist, the man of herculean industry, and the conqueror of circumstances. In all these aspects he was a very marvel of power and success, creating everything that gave him distinction by the intense activity of his fertile and finally overwrought brain. It is for the *Ploughman* to refer to him as a farmer, a writer on Agriculture, a lecturer before Fairs and Institutes at which the rural calling exposes the rich and varied results of its endless industry. Almost the last, if not the very last, public act of his busy life was to deliver two agricultural addresses at State Fairs,—one in Vermont, and the other in Maryland; and the great difference in the climate and culture of the two States suggests the remarkable versatility of his talent and the wide range of its sympathies. Though his pride and ambition were unquestionably gratified in his matchless success as a journalist, his heart was set upon rural delights and the honest and homely pleasures of the farmer's calling. That he never ceased to exalt, to eulogize, and to invest with all the attractions of ideality. He knew how hard was the work attending it, and that it is endless and unrelenting; and still he confessed that he should be happiest as a successful farmer.

His address before the Vermont Agricultural Society, at its State Fair, was written at a friend's house, *in the dewy hours of the morning*, in a sequestered village at the foot of the New Hampshire hills. New Hampshire was his native State, and he felt the inspiration. His boyhood lot was a hard one, and he escaped from it as soon as he could; but when long years of toil had brought fruition to his hopes and triumph for his ambition, he yearned once more to go back to the tranquil and thoroughly independent conditions of the farmers' life, realizing that a steady and equable exercise of one's powers, intellectual and physical, is the true secret of a long and happy life, passed in the secure valley of rational contentment. This was no mere vanity with him; it was a native instinct; and a trying experience of the world had served to impress it indelibly upon his belief. It was only what many a statesman of large, simple and healthy nature looks forward to as the goal of his aims, and what many have indulged in the enjoyment of just so far as the tax and pressure of public duty would allow. We consider this love of rural life and farming to have been the best element in Mr. Greeley's wonderful nature. In other walks he won renown; in agriculture he was sure he should find only happiness and peace.

The Chappaqua Farm is the standing testimony to this predominant instinct in the great journalist's heart. He chose no fertile prairies on which to exercise his skill as a cultivator; he preferred to take the rocks and hogs, the roughnesses and hemlock fastnesses, and by perseverance and the constant application of high intelligence, to reduce native wildness to the attractive forms of culture, and develope beauty and productiveness together from conditions which most men would have regarded as forbidding. Cost it much or little, his farm paid him back good dividends in health and happiness, and had his personal necessities compelled him to rely solely on his acres for his subsistence, there is no denying that he would still have come off conqueror. His ideas on farming as a pursuit, including its pleasures and its profits, are felicitously conveyed in his *con amore* sketches entitled "What I know about Farming," and though written in the intervals of other occupations, are the offspring of a mind that profoundly loved the subject he treated, and all its attractive associations. Horace Greeley's name and fame will ever remain dear to the farmers of the country; and he will be remembered as a man who loved nature and her cultivation, long after he is forgotten as a journalist and political writer.

CONGRESS.

The final session of the Forty Second Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, a large attendance of members being present. In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to strike from the army flags the names of the battles fought during the rebellion. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, providing that a drawback of duties shall be allowed on all goods imported and used in building up the burnt district. A joint resolution of respect for the memory of Horace Greeley was passed unanimously.

In the House a bill similar to the Senate bill was introduced for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire. The joint resolution of respect for Horace Greeley originated in the House and was passed unanimously. Mr. Banks offered his resignation of the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, and expressed a wish to be excused from serving any longer on the committee. His resignation was not accepted. On motion of Speaker Blaine a special committee was appointed to investigate the charges put forward in the late campaign of presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier alleged to have been made to members of the House and others to secure their votes and influence in the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was introduced and referred, as also a bill to reduce the expenses of the internal revenue department and to change the mode of collecting the revenue.

The President's message was read in both Houses, which then adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.—The important matter of regulating the insurance system has not yet been disposed of by the House, and there is much disagreement among members. The main points had not been debated up to Tuesday. The Boston Loan bill has passed both Houses. The bill to revise the building laws for Boston has also passed. The committee on the subject reported in favor of allowing the proprietors of the Old South Church to lease to the United States for a Post Office, and it was warmly debated on Monday and Tuesday without reaching a vote.

THE CITY ELECTION.—The election of a new city government for Boston takes place next Tuesday. Mayor Gaston has reconsidered his determination not to stand another year, and has accepted the nomination offered by the democratic city committee, with the understanding that he shall not be considered the candidate of a party. The republicans have nominated Henry L. Pierce, Esq., of Dorchester, a gentleman of large business experience from the sixteenth ward, Dorchester.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Association was held in Manchester, Dec. 2. It appears that the society is in a thriving financial condition, there being about $600 in the treasury. The following officers were elected: N. O. Gilman of Nashua, President; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Natt Head, Albert Head of Nashua, John G. Sinclair of Littleton Chester Pike of Cornish, Lowell Eastman of Concord, Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. A. Shute of Exeter, O. A. Hamblett of Milford, Warren Brown of Hampton Falls; George W. Riddle of Manchester, Treasurer; Wm. G. Gorman of Manchester, Secretary. An exhibition will be given in the course of the present winter.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL. The new hospital for small pox patients on Pine Island will be completed and ready for occupancy on the 20th inst. The main building is 140 by 30 feet, with two wings each 120 by 30 feet. It is intended to use the wings for small pox patients, and in these 130 persons can be accommodated. The main building will be kept as a reserve, and the entire structure will meet the wants of 200 patients. Every convenience for the care and comfort of patients is to be furnished, and easy access to the hospital is afforded by way of Swett street.

THE RELIEF FUND.—Hon. Otis Norcross, the treasurer of the relief fund for those who suffered by the fire reported about $220,000 received from various sources up to Monday. The number of applications has increased largely, and a considerable portion of the fund has been already expended. Something over sixty thousand dollars has been contributed outside the city.

—The new Federal shipping Law has been declared constitutional by the courts.

READ AND RUN.

—The death of Horace Greeley creates a profound impression in all the departments of public and private life. He is a loss to the country.

—The winter came in with an aspect in perfect keeping with its name and professions.

—Money is fast growing easier, both in domestic and foreign markets.

—The insurance companies are fast settling with their creditors, and paying off such proportion of losses as they can.

—Chicago is pretty much determined to stick to the Mansard, and will build a forest of pine roofs over quarries of granite.

—Two thousand gas companies divide the city of Chicago amongst them.

—Horace Greeley's last conscious words were: "It is done; I know that my Redeemer liveth."

—The granite fronts of the new Post Office were not played on by the engines, by special request. That saved them for the future.

—Boston has finally got a proper Board of Health bill through the City Government, but not until after the deaths from small pox go over fifty per week.

—Were the Khedive of Egypt an Emperor Sovereign, it is said that he would be the first ruler among European nations. His ability at all points is very wonderful.

—A pupil in a Danbury, Conn., school wrote for a "composition," that "an ox does not taste as good as an oyster, but it can run faster."

—Railway trains still continue to be telescoped.

—Congress assembled on Monday and lost no time in organizing and falling to work.

—It is likely to turn out that Horace Greeley left no such fortune as has been credited to his possession, but that he died comparatively poor.

—Four hundred and fifty-five firms and individuals in the shoe trade were burned out in the great fire.

—Canal and lake navigation is now expected to close up at short order.

—The Legislature has taken hold of the small pox question, little disposed to expose itself to the contagion without first fighting it.

—It is a singular fact that the rats have left the stables where the horse disease has prevailed.

—The circumstantial evidence to prove the guilt of Leavitt Alley, charged with the horrible murder of Abijah Ellis, is said to be strong enough to convict him of the crime.

—All postmasters are forbidden to deliver letters to initials or fictitious names, unless addressed also to the care of some responsible person.

—Nebraska draws a great charity lottery on the 30th, at a dollar a ticket.

—Geese at this season are none of them half as tough as the stories that are told about them.

—As large a number of couples were joined in matrimony on Thanksgiving Day as is customary on that festival.

—The descriptive wags are beginning to tell what the new Albany capitol looks most like. They call it pitchforked architecture.

—The death of Horace Greeley was feelingly referred to in Congress on Monday.

—Bills have been reported in Congress for the relief of sufferers, by repaying government duties on materials used in rebuilding.

—Mexico, contrary to all expectations, has become pacific in respect to its interior affairs, and shows encouraging signs of stability.

—Mr. Boutwell does not favor contraction of the currency in order to return to specie payments, but a refusal to issue any more paper.

—There is a proposal to give the electoral vote to Mr. Sumner, that would have been given to Mr. Greeley.

—The symptoms are said to give us an outline of a pleasant, open winter.

—The Shawmut Railroad, a branch of the Old Colony at Harrison Square, went into operation on the 2d inst.

—One hundred and ninety-seven prisoners are at present in the Suffolk County Jail.

—Mr. Chapin is the editor of the Christian Leader.

—Wretches who make a business of wrecking railroad trains are uncomfortably plentiful.

—Pigs with two mouths demand double rations in Georgia.

—The Indian painter, George Catlin, is seriously ill.

—The crisis in the French government begins to take on a chronic appearance.

—The stokers of the London gas companies have struck work, to the infinite annoyance of companies and consumers.

—The President presents, in his Message, for the consideration of Congress, a plan for connecting by a series of canals the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic through Virginia and Carolina.

—There is an old church in a town in New York that has literally been made a "den of thieves." Thus does history repeat itself.

—The Greeley statue is now proposed and pushed forward in serious earnest.

—Gen. Pillow was married to a lady of New Orleans, on the night before Thanksgiving.

—The contest over the lease of the Old South for a Post Office has become decidedly interesting and piquant.

—Wall street is comparatively at peace, since the last exhaustive work of "cornering."

—Any one who will work the mines of Peru, upon the richest of them, will seem to have a fair chance offered him by the government of that country.

—What there should be about Hartford to require more jail-room is a puzzle to its admirers, but such is human nature in that city.

—The subscriptions for the relief of Harvard College are progressing favorably, working well on between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

—The Fire commission, appointed by Mayor Gaston, is now engaged in the investigation of the cause of the fire and the means adopted to so little purpose for preventing its spread.

—The Mayoralty question is now the stirring matter in local politics.

—Horace Greeley undeniably died of overwork, overtaxation of the forces of the brain. He knew no rest nor recreation, save in work itself.

—Thanksgiving Day is fast becoming a national festival, and was even honored in London this year.

—No writer ever gave so sound and pointed advice to young men needing it, as Horace Greeley.

—Last Sunday was Advent Sunday, beginning the ecclesiastical year with the Church.

—Earthquakes and volcanic troubles are accounted for by the earth's rapid parting with its heat.

—Now that Mr. Greeley is dead, it becomes an interesting question to know for whom the Greeley electors will cast their votes for President.

—President Elliot says that, for the past two years, it has cost Harvard College one hundred dollars a year over the term bills, to educate each student. They can now pay back the difference.

—The autobiography of Horace Greeley, in the form of "Recollections of a Busy Life," will now be of the highest value.

—The weather has been very severe at the West, and snow is falling in all directions around us. All things look wintersh.

—The unspeakable horrors of premature burial are again revived by accounts of recent discoveries in Pennsylvania, whose recital makes one's blood run cold.

—None of the "crack" horses around Boston have succumbed to the equine pestilence.

—There is as much doubt as ever about the final success of civil service reform.

—Boston enjoyed its Thanksgiving this year as well as could have been expected under the circumstances.

—The revival of the ship building interest intuses delight into the hearts of the populations all along the New England coast.

—Human remains, though unrecognisable, continue to be found in the ruins of the fire.

—The recent "corner" in Wall street is regarded as the tightest squeeze ever carried out to success in that quarter.

—The females, Woodhull and Claflin, were ready to give bail, but on discovering that another warrant was at their heels, concluded they had rather stay in Ludlow street jail than be committed to Jefferson Market Prison.

—Parties interested by inheritance in the French spoliation claims bill before Congress, have been holding a meeting in New York to advance their prospects.

—Another Government expedition for the survey of the Isthmus route to the Pacific has sailed.

FIRE PROOF ROOFING.—The high encomiums given in last week's paper to the New England Felt Roofing company are worthy of particular notice at this time. Having been displaced by fire from Liberty Square they are now located at 144 Milk Street.

☞ In the approaching holiday season, those who wish to select a really elegant and substantial family bible, will find a large and attractive assortment of all styles and prices at H. E. Simmons's, 116 Washington street, Boston, whose advertisement *is in another column.*

☞ Geo. W. Carnes & Co's Clothing Store was burnt out in Milk street and is reopened in the Tremont Temple, where will be found a large and fine assortment of boys' clothing, for which they are celebrated. See advertisement.

MEETING OF MILK PRODUCERS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Milk Producers' Associa ion of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was held in Jackson Hall, Lowell, Tuesday. The attendance was not up to the average of the assemblages, about sixty gentlemen only being present. The meeting was called to order at half-past ten o'clock, by the Secretary, Daniel Round, of Norfolk Mass., and Major Jonathan Ladd of Lowell, was chosen temporary President. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, Hammon Reed, were read and adopted. A committee consisting of Hammon Reed of Lexington, Charles W. Haskell of Still River, Mass., Henry Gray of Wilton, N. H., G. W. Sanderson of Littleton and S. H. Pierce of Lincoln Mass., was appointed to report a list of officers for the ensuing year. The committee submitted the following report, which was adopted; For President, Dr. George B. Loring of Salem; Vice Presidents, J. W. Robertson of Quincy, Mass., Henry F. French of Concord, Mass., and B. F. Hutchinson of Milford, N. H.; Secretary, Daniel Round of Norfolk, Mass.; Treasurer, Hammon Reed of Lexington. Directors, George B. Loring, J. W. Robertson, Daniel Round, Hammond Reed, G. M. Baker of Lincoln, George W. Sanderson of Littleton, Thomas W. Ward of Shrewsbury, Mass., Silas E. Stowe of Grafton, Mass., B. F. Hutchinson of Milford, N. H., Reuben Lewis of Groton, Mass., William S. Pillsbury of Londonderry, N. H., N. H. Clark, of Plaistow, N. H., Marshall Kimball of Mason, N. H., C. W. Haskell, Still River, Mass., Jonas Fay of Southboro', Mass., and Benjamin Derby of Concord, Mass.

From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the receipts for the year have been: From subscription received at Ayer in January and February last $179; fees from new members, $103; assessments paid, $6 50; cash in treasury at last report, $91 18; expenditures for advertising and printing, $115 43; Secretary's services, $100 91; cattertainment of directors at regular meeting of the board, $31 25; expenses of Committee on Marketing Milk, $61; rents of hall for the association, $25; total expenditures, $333 59; balance in treasury, $45 09. The guarantee fund provided to institute measures to prevent the adulteration of milk and to obtain better facilities of just rates for its transportation amounts to $2175, none of which has been called for.

A report of the Committee on Marketing Milk, by Judge French of Concord, was read by Hammon Reed. The first portion of the report referred to the efforts of the committee in securing the passage of a law last winter to prevent the sale or exchange of adulterated milk.

The question of transportation of milk was considered at considerable length. The leading railroads running into Boston, with one or two exceptions, have established an absolute monopoly in favor of the contractors who buy and sell milk. They let a car by the year for a gross sum, and they provide no other car than that for the transportation of milk. The farmer can sell to no one except the contractor, because no one else can get the milk to market.

The contractor has by this system a monopoly to buy as well as to transport milk, and to fix the price in the market, subject only to the competition of those who live within a few miles of the city and can carry their milk to market in their own wagons. To break up this monopoly has been the principal object of this Association, and the committee has acted in two directions; First, to co-operate with the milk consumers in their endeavors to procure pure milk instead of milk and water; and secondly, in endeavoring to induce the railroads to carry milk, as they ought to do, for all who wish to send it. An extensive "Milk Consumers' Protective Association" was organized in Boston last winter upon a system precisely like that recommended by this committee, and is good as far as it goes. But the advantage has not yet reached the producer. The contractors did their best, and sometimes their worst, to defeat this change of system, and they have been enabled to prevent the producer from finding a free market among the members of the Consumers' Association, solely because the railroads have refused to co-operate with the producers or consumers, but have given their influence to uphold the contractors' monopoly. The answer generally was: "If you want a milk car at five or six thousand dollars a year, you can have one on the same terms as the contractors." The Committee sent a circular to all the railroads, asking their co-operation in making arrangements by which milk producers may be able to send their milk pure to an open market, without enriching contractors and middlemen. The farmers of Concord had agreed to supply the Consumers' Association with 200 cans of milk daily for six months, and the committee asked the Fitchburg Railroad Directors for means to carry it over the road at a fair price and at reasonable hours. They were told that they could have a car for $5000 a year, the same price which the contractor paid for his car, in which he carried one thousand cans daily. The committee insisted that the Directors of the railroad were not giving either equal or reasonable accommodations to the producers as required by law, and urged their legal right to have their milk transported over their road in a proper manner. That corporation finally adopted a tariff, fixing the rate of transportation for eight quart cans at six, seven and eight cents, between Waltham and the end of the road and its branches to Charlestown The railroad would not give any new facility, but would take the milk of the Concord farmers to Boston on the "local freight train." They establish no time when it shall run, and in fact on many days no such trains run on that road. The Lowell Railroad furnished reasonable transportation for the milk sent from Concord. It was carried to the depot at Lexington through the mud of the spring and the heat of summer. Meanwhile the Consumers' Association were driven to New Hampshire for a supply of milk, and the contractors, with the help of the railroads, are left to maintain their old monopoly. The committee have had some communication with the Railroad Commissioners on this subject, and have hopes of receiving aid from them. The report closed with a recommendation for the appointment of a committee to confer with the commissioners and request them to co-operate with the association in procuring the several railroads reasonable accommodations for the transportation of milk.

The report was made the subject of a discussion which occupied the remainder of the morning session.

Mr. Pierce of Lincoln said that the way to reach the railroads was through the Board of Railroad Commissioners. There was no reason why contractors should be called upon to pay only one cent and a half for transporting their milk while the producers were compelled to pay six cents. He characterized the tariff circular of the Fitchburg Railroad as an insult to the farmers, and said it should be treated as such. The local freight trains which they run were of "woe."

Mr. Round said that it was proposed to petition the Commissioners and see if the wrongs existing could not be righted.

Mr. Williams of Still River wished to know why the committee had not pressed this matter upon the attention of the Commissioners. The same measure had been discussed before, and it was time something was done besides talking about it.

Mr. Round explained the reason, which was that the farmers had not yet made out a case against the corporation. As soon as this was done under the tariff he had no doubt the matter would be attended to.

O. W. Turner of Harvard moved that the committee appointed to wait upon the Commissioners be requested to occasion a certain quantity of milk to be left at a station on the road directed to some party in Boston, and that the officers of the road be informed that it was a perishable article, and that if they did not carry it as directed, a suit would be entered against it to test the justice of their case.

Mr. Pierce thought that the committee should be invested with some discretionary power in regard to the matter. He approved of the motion and thought the matter should be undertaken with care or it would fail.

Other remarks were offered, and pending the question the Association adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association reassembled at half past one o'clock, when the motion of Mr. Turner of Harvard was again discussed. Mr. S. E. Stone of Grafton offered an amendment, leaving it to the judgment of the committee to proceed with a suit against the railroad in the event of their making out a case. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Turner, who was, however, jealous of the officers of the association, one of whom left the meeting at Ayer last year and refused to sell his milk to a contractor for a less price than had been agreed upon at the meeting.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table until the amount of funds which is to prosecute a case against the railroad could be obtained was voted down and the resolution adopted unanimously.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the Mayor of Lowell for the free use of Jackson Hall.

The corresponding committee of last year was reelected.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. Thomas Russell expressing his regret at his inability to be present. The Judge said that in his political experience he learned something about the adulteration of milk, and that the producers needed the co-operation of the consumers to reduce the difference between the three cents which they receive, and the eight or nine cents which the consumers pay. Riding a few hours in October, the Judge found apples costing ten cents a bushel at one end of his route, and ten cents for two apples at the other. When the farmers can secure a fairer share in the products of their industry, we can keep more of our people at home, and build up some of the waste places of New England.

An interesting and instructive essay upon the subject of the adulteration of articles of food and drink, prepared by Prof. J. M. Merrick of Boston, was read by Mr. Robert Gray of Walpole. The subject was treated as a professional question, coming home to every one and making itself felt both in health and purse. He gave a list of articles of food which were largely adulterated by the admixture of the most deleterious substances, including cochineal, various salts, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, artificial ultramarine, carbonate of copper, arsenic, white and red lead, vermillion, chrome yellow, gamboge, various greens which contain arsenic, Indian red, various brown earths, and combinations of all the pigments above mentioned. Of alcoholic beverages almost endless in number, all the appliances of the mechanical arts and the best skill of the chemist have been brought into requisition to help unscrupulous dealers impose upon the public, and make the worse appear the better goods. The skill of the mechanic has been put to base uses, as is shown by the fact that in 1850 a patent was granted to an enterprising Englishman for moulding chicory into the shape of coffee berries, so that these artificial berries might be mixed with genuine coffee. Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to obtain pure cream of tartar, and the cook is often blamed for her poor biscuit, when the fault really lies with the druggist who sells flour or starch instead of tartrate of potash. The evil effects of the use of adulterated food may not be immediate or striking, but they are sure. It is a common subject with many to talk about the help furnished the milkman by his pump, but the question of the adulteration of milk has aspects which make it by no means a subject for jest. Water is used to extend the milk, burnt sugar to give it color, and carbonate of soda to correct any possible acidity which may arise. Chalk, flour, starch, sugar, gum, and dextrine are used to thicken milk and to conceal the addition of water or to increase the specific gravity. An ingenious man has made a calculation that the number of cows supplying London with milk is not more than sufficient to give each person a table spoonful a day; of fifty cans seized by the police in New York at one time, only eighteen contained pure milk. Water is a good, but like many other good things may be bought too dear. For example, the total amount of milk supplied to the cities of New York and Brooklyn is 120,000,000 quarts per annum. "To reduce this," says Dr. Chandler, an eminent chemist, "to the quality of our city supply requires an addition of 40,000,000 quarts of water, which at ten cents per quart costs us the snug sum of $4,000,000 annually, or about $12,000 per day." Out of 2006 samples of milk inspected in Boston in 1871,611 were found to be adulterated by the addition of more than one-fifth of water.

The thanks of the Association were voted to Professor Merrick for his able and instructive essay.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Secretary:

The history of the Association has brought to light several important facts which deserve and should command the earnest attention of every producer in the country.

1st. That farmers are the only class of laborers who are not permitted to set a price upon their own labor.

2d. That they are subject to the power and will of a large and powerful middle interest, which absorbs unjustly a large amount of the products of their labor and capital.

3d. That the principal railroad lines discriminate oppressively against them, and refuse them equal facilities for the transportation of their products by establishing oppressive local tariff rates.

4th. That the time has come when an earnest and persistent effort should be made to remedy these evils. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will employ all honorable means to gain the co-operation of the entire farming interest of the country, to secure an equitable tariff for the transportation of the products of the farm to a market, to overcome the monopoly of transportation by speculators and middlemen, and reduce the percentage now paid for selling, by which the profit of producing is now so largely absorbed.

Resolved, That to accomplish these objects we will employ and support, by means, acting within existing lines, to elect such men to represent us in Congress and in our State Legislature as will honestly represent our claims, and labor to secure such protection as the importance of the chief producing interest of the country requires.

Resolved, That a committee of — be raised by this Association at its early day, first a statement of the value of the farm products of the United States; second, of the proportion of the income of railroad corporations derived directly from the transportation of these products, and to state any facts which will tend to show the claims of agriculture in their true light; and that their report be published in such form and manner as the Board of Managers of this Association may deem advisable.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Round, Willard of Still River, Brinkerhoff of Weston, G. W. Sanderson of Littleton, Hawkins of Lancaster, Hutchinson of Milford, and Major Ladd, the Chairman, and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Willard of Still River, Mr. Daniel Round was appointed a committee to carry out the ideas embraced in the resolutions.

A series of resolutions were read and adopted requesting the Commissioner General of the Vienna International Exposition to furnish each member of that association copies of the general regulations, and sympathizing with all measures tending to a proper representation of New England dairy husbandry at the Austrian Exhibition.

After some discussion upon general topics the association adjourned to meet at Ayer at the call of the Secretary, probably in January next.—*Journal.*

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.—Early last week the sad announcement was made of the alarming illness of Horace Greeley. The symptoms were a loss of the faculties of the mind, caused by the severe labors of the campaign, and the great weight and strain in consequence thereof. The illness and death of his wife occurring so recently, and the anxiety and watchfulness over her dying bed, were more than he could bear. His frame succumbed to the severe pressure made upon him, and after lingering for a few days in a partly unconscious and partly deranged state, he finally passed away on Friday evening. The funeral ceremonies took place at New York on Wednesday, and were attended by the President of the United States, with most of his cabinet, quite a number of members of Congress, and other distinguished men. Mr. Greeley was born at Amherst N. H., and was sixty-one years old at the time of his death.

☞ *Left on Labrador*, is the title of the second of the "Young Yachter's series," now in course of publication by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and a very fascinating book of youthful adventure it is. It will be found immensely taking by the younger readers, and it has some very artistic illustrations.

☞ One of the best collections in the city of ornamental articles for the holidays is to be found at the store of Messrs. Story & Mellen, 112 Tremont street, Boston. Parian bronzes, fancy flower pots and hanging baskets are offered in every style, and at lowest cash prices. See advertisement.

☞ One of the prettiest things to amuse and interest children of a mechanical taste, is the Novelty Printing Press, sold by Benj. O. Woods, 349, 357 Federal street, and 152

The Poet's Corner.

MY THANKFUL THOUGHT.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

The Master on the mountain, the disciples on the sea!
I sit within the twilight, and a picture comes to me—
A vessel tempest-driven, tossed in anger by the wave;
A company despairing, seeing none to help and save;
A lonely watcher praying on the lonely mountain side,
The entrance-door to heaven by His prayers thrown open wide!

And now the thought of thankfulness supreme above the rest
That surge and swell for utterance within my thankful breast,
Is this: that though the waters rage, and though the tempest sweep
Around me as I sail along, or waking or asleep,
The Master on the mountain waits, and He will come to me,
As I shall need Him, walking as of old, upon the sea!

There is so much to thank Him for who gave so much to each,
That my poor heart is oftentimes too full of thanks for speech,
And so I sit in silence oft, and make no sound or sign,
And yet I think my silence our dear Master can divine,
Who waits upon the mountain as He waited there of old,
Whose arms from every danger His disciples will enfold.

But now I am not silent, though my speech is faint and low,
Because a flood of feeling fairly makes the tears to flow;
Yet through my silence only speaks this thankful thought supreme—
That in my peril and my pain, when skies the darkest seem,
My life shall know its blessedness, my being find its cheer,
My heart grow warm with gladness, in the Master's coming near!

O Master on the mountain! surely heaven's door did ope
To prayer of Thine ingoing, and, outcoming, our great hope!
The entrance into heaven is our gateway out of sin,
Beyond its shining portal shall the Perfect Peace begin,
But here amid the striving, 'mid the storm and empest sore,
A hint of heaven's holding shall Thy coming bring before!

Ladies' Department.

MARRIED IN A SNOW STORM.

About the year 1811, memorable in Russian history, there lived upon his estate of Nemaradof a rich landed proprietor, Gabriel ovitch by name, noted for his affability and hospitality. His house was always open to his friends and neighbors, who used to congregate there every evening: the older ones to enjoy a game of cards with the host and his wife Petrowna, the younger ones in the hope of winning the favor of Marie, a beautiful girl of seventeen, the only daughter and heiress of Gabrilovitch.

Marie read French novels, which naturally rendered her very sentimental and romantic. Under these circumstances love was not long in coming. The object of her affections was a Russian cadet, with scarcely a penny in his pocket, who resided in the neighborhood, and was then at home on leave of absence. As a matter of course he returned her love with equal ardor. Marie's parents had strictly forbidden her thinking of such a union, and they treated the lover wherever they met him, with just as much friendliness as they would have shown to an ex-collector of taxes. The amorous pair meantime carried on a correspondence, and met clandestinely beneath the shade of the pine grove or behind the old chapel. As will readily be supposed, they vowed eternal fidelity to each other, complained of fate, and devised beautiful plans for the future.

After some time they naturally came to the conclusion that, should their parents persist in opposing their union, it might in the end be consummated secretly, and without their consent. The young gentleman was the first to propose this, and the young lady soon saw the expediency of it.

The approach of winter put an end to these stolen interviews; but their letters increased in frequency and warmth. In each of them Vladimir Nickolovitch conjured his beloved to leave the paternall roof and consent to a clandestine marriage. "We will disappear for a short time," he wrote, "come back, and cast ourselves at the feet of our parents, who, touched by our constancy, will exclaim, 'come to our arms dear children.'"

Marie was willing to venture; at length it was agreed, however, that she should not appear on a day appointed, but should retire to her room under the pretext of indisposition.—Her maid had been let into the secret. Both were to escape by a back door, in front of which they would find a sleigh ready to convey them a distance of five wersts, to the chapel of Jadrino, where Vladimir and the priest would await them.

Having made her preparations, and written a long apologetical letter to her parents, Marie retired to her room. She had been complaining all day of a head ache, and this was certainly no mere pretext, for the nervous excitement had in truth indisposed her. Her father and mother nursed her tenderly, asking her again and again, "How do you feel now, Marie? Are you better?" This loving solicitude cut the girl to the heart, and with the approach of evening her excitement increased. At supper she ate nothing, but rose betimes and bade her parents good night. The latter kissed and blessed her as was their wont, while Marie could scarcely repress her sobs. Having reached her room, she threw herself into a chair and wept aloud. Her maid finally succeeded in comforting and cheering her up.

Later in the evening a snow storm arose. The wind howled about the house causing the windows to rattle. The inmates had hardly gone to rest when the young girl, wrapping her clothes and furs, and followed by the servant with a portmanteau, left the paternal roof. A sleigh drawn by three horses received them, and away they went at a furious speed.

Vladimir had also been active during the day. In the morning he had called upon the minister at Jadrino to arrange for the ceremony, and then he went to look up the required witnesses. The first acquaintance to whom he applied was an officer of half-pay who expressed himself quite ready to serve him. Such an adventure, he said, cnaried him back to his own youth. He determined Vladimir to remain with him, taking upon himself to procure the other two witnesses. There accordingly appeared at dinner Surveyor Schmidt, with his spurs and moustache, and Ispravnik's son, a lad of seventeen, who had just enlisted with the Uhlans. Both promised Vladimir their assistance, and after a cordial embrace the happy lover parted from his three friends to complete his preparations at home.

Having dispatched a trusty servant with a sleigh for Marie, he got into a one horse sleigh himself, and took the road leading to Jadrino. Scarcely had he set off when the storm burst forth with violence, and soon every trace of the way was gone. The entire horizon was covered with thick, yellow clouds, discharging not flakes, but masses of snow, at last it became impossible to distinguish between the earth and sky. In vain Vaidimir beat about for the way; his horse went on at random, now leaping over banks of snow, now sinking into ditches, and threatening every moment to overturn the sleigh. The insupportable thought of having lost the road had become a certainty. The forest of Jadrino was nowhere to be discovered, and after two hours the jaded animal seemed ready to drop to the ground. At length a kind of dark line became visible in the distance. Vaidimir urged his horse forward, and reached the skirt of a forest. He now hoped to reached his destination soon, as it was easier to pursue his way in the forest, into which the snow had not yet penetrated. Vladimir took fresh courage; however there were no signs of Jadrino. By degrees the storm abated and the moon shone brightly. He finally reached the opposite skirt of the forest. Still no Jadrino; but a group of four or five houses met his view. His knock at the door of the nearest was answered by an old man.

"What do you want?" he said.

"Where lies Jadrino?" asked Vladimir.

"About ten wersts distant."

At this reply Vladimir felt as if his sentence of death had been announced to him.

"Can you procure me a horse to take me thither?" he asked.

"We have no horses."

"Or at least a guide. I will pay you any price."

"Very well. My son can accompany the gentleman."

After a little while, which seemed an eternity to Vladimir, a young fellow made his appearance, holding a thick staff in his hand, and they took their way across the snow covered plain.

"What o'clock is it?" asked Vladimir.

"It is already past midnight."

And in very truth the sun began to gild the east when finally they arrived at Jadrino. The church door was locked. Vladimir paid and dismissed his guide, and then instantly hastened to the minister's dwelling. What he there learned will appear from the sequel. At Nemaradof the night had passed quietly. In the morning the master of the house and his wife arose as usual, and proceeded to the dining room, Gabriel Gabrilovitch in his woolen jacket and nightcap, Petrowna in her morning gown. After they had breakfasted, Gabriel sent up one of the girls to see how Marie was. She returned with the message that her young mistress had had a sleepless night, but that she was feeling better now, and would come down presently. Marie soon after entered the room, looking exceedingly pale, yet without the least perceptible agitation.

"How do you feel this morning, love?" inquired her father.

"Better," was the answer.

The day passed as usual, but, instead of the looked for improvement, a serious change for the worse took place in Marie's condition. The family physician was summoned from the nearest town, who found her in a state of most violent fever. For fourteen days she lay at the point of death.

Nothing transpired of the nocturnal flight; for the maid took good care to keep silence on her own account, and the others who knew of it never betrayed themselves with a syllable, even when under the influence of brandy, so greatly did they dread Gabriel's anger.

Marie, however, spoke so incessantly of Valdimir when delirious, that her mother could not remain in doubt as to the cause of her illness. Having advised with a few friends, her parents resolved to let Marie marry the young soldier, seeing that one cannot escape one's fate, and, besides that, riches do not always lead to happiness.

The patient recovered. During her illness Valdimir had not once shown his face in the house, and it was resolved to apprise him of his unexpected good fortune. But to the astonishment of the proud proprietor of Nemaradof the cadet declared that he should never again cross the threshold of his house, begging them at the same time to forget utterly so wretched a creature as he, to whom death alone would give repose.

A few days afterward they learned that Vladimir had again returned to the army. It was in the year 1812. No one uttered his name in Marie's presence, and she herself never made mention of him in any way. Two or three months had elapsed, when one day she found his name among the list of the officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Borodino and been mortally wounded. She fainted away and had a relapse, from which she recovered but slowly.

Not long after her father died, bequeathing his whole property to her. But riches were not able to comfort her; she wept with her mother and promised never to leave her. They sold Nemaradof and removed to another estate. Suitors thronged around the wealthy and amiable heiress; but none of them received the slightest encouragement from her. Often did her mother press her to choose a husband—she would merely shake her head in silence. Vladimir was no more; he died at Moscow on the evening before the entrance of the French. Marie seemed to hold his memory sacred; she carefully preserved the books they had read together, his sketches, the letters he had written to her—in brief, everything that could serve to keep alive the remembrance of the ill-fated youth.

About this time the war, fought with such glory to the allies, of whom Russia was one, came to an end. The victorious regiments returned home, and large crowds of people flocked together to greet them. Officers who had gone forth as beardless youths came back with the grave faces of warriors, their gallant breasts covered with badges.

A lieutenant of hussars, Wurmin by name, with an interestingly pale face, and decorated with the Cross of St. George, having obtained leave of absence of several months, took up his residence upon his estate, which adjoined Marie's possessions. The young girl received him with far more favor than she had hitherto shown to any of her visitors. They resembled each other in many respects; both were handsome, intelligent, taciturn and reserved. There was something mysterious about Wurmin, which roused the curiosity of Marie. His affection for her was soon unmistakable; he showed her every conceivable attention; but why did he never speak of love, though his dark, ardent eyes would rest upon hers half dreamily, half with an expression that seemed to announce an early and passionate declaration? Already the neighbors spoke of their marriage as a settled matter, and Mother Petrowna was more than happy at the thought of her daughter's finding a worthy husband at last.

One morning, when the latter was sitting in the parlor, Wurmin entered and asked for Marie.

"She is in the garden," answered her mother. "You will find my daughter there if you would like to see her."

The young officer hastily walked out into the garden.

Petrowna crossed herself, murmuring.—"God be praised! To-day I trust his visit will have some result."

Wurmin found his beloved, clad in white, sitting under a tree by the side of the pond, a book upon her lap, like a heroine of romance. The usual salutations over, Wurmin, who was strangely agitated, told how he had long yearned to pour out his heart before her, and begged that she would listen to him a few moments. She closed her book, and nodded in token of assent.

"I love you," said Wurmin, "I love you passionately."

Marie cast down her eyes.

"I have been imprudent enough to see you, to hear you—daily. The thought of your lovely face, of your sweet voice, will henceforth constitute the joy and the anguish of my existence. But I have a duty to perform toward you; I must reveal to you a secret which has placed an insurmountable barrier between us."

"That barrier," murmured Marie, "existed always—I could never have become yours."

"I know," replied Wurmin, in a suppressed voice, "that you have loved before; but death—three long years of mourning—dearest Marie, do not deprive me of my last comfort, of the blissful thought that you might have become mine if——"

"Cease, I conjure you! You rend my heart!"

"Yes, you will grant me the comfort of knowing that you would have become mine; but, most wretched of men that I am—I am already married."

Marie gazed up at him with a look of astonishment.

"Yes, married for four years," continued the lieutenant, "and I do not know either who my wife is, where she is, or whether I shall ever meet her."

"Explain yourself more clearly," said the girl.

"I love you, Marie, and will confide in you. You shall know all, and you will not judge too severely an act of youthful levity. It was in the year 1812. I happened to be on my way to Wilna, with the intention of joining my regiment. Late in the evening I reached a station, and had already ordered that horses should instantly be put to again, when a fierce snow storm suddenly arose. My landlord and the postilion urgently advised me to postpone my departure, but I was determined to go in spite of the rough weather. The postilion had got it into his head that, by crossing a small river, the banks of which were perfectly well known to him, he should find a shorter route. He missed the right crossing, however, and got into a region to which he was an entire stranger. The storm continued to rage; at length we descried a light in the distance. We made for it, and stopped before a church, from the brightly illuminated windows of which the light shone. The door was open, three sleighs were in front of it, and I saw several persons in the vestibule. One of them called to me: "this way! this way!" I got out and walked towards the vestibule.

"The person who had called advanced towards me.

"'Great heavens!' he said, how late you come. Your intended has fainted, and we were on the very point of driving home again.'

"Half bewildered and half amused, I resolved to let the adventure take its course. And, indeed, I had little time for reflection. My friend lugged me into the interior of the church, which was poorly lighted by two or three lamps. A female was sitting upon a bench in the shadow while another stood behind her and chafed her temples.

"'At last!' cried the latter. 'God be praised that you have come! My poor mistress like to have died!'

"An aged priest emerged from behind the altar, and asked, Can't we begin?'

"'Begin, reverend father!' I cried, unadvisedly.

"They assisted the half unconscious girl to rise; she appeared to be very pretty. In a fit of unpardonable, and now quite incomprehensible levity, I readily stepped with her to the altar. Her maid and the three gentlemen present were so much busied with her as scarcely to throw a look at me, besides, the light in this part of the church was dim, and my head was muffled in the hood of my cloak.

"In a few minutes the nuptial ceremony was over, and the priest, according to custom, desired the newly married pair to embrace.

"My young wife turned her pale, charming little face toward me, and was about to rest her head upon my shoulder with a sweet smile, when suddenly she stared at me as if turned into stone, tottered, and with a cry of 'It is not he!' fell to the floor.

"All the furies of hell lashed me out of church. Before any one could think of staying me I had jumped into my sleigh, seized the reins, and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit."

The lieutenant was silent. Marie also gazed in silence on the ground.

"And have you never discovered what became of the poor girl?" she finally asked.

"Never. I know neither the name of the village where I was married, nor do I recollect the station where I stopped. At the time my culpably frivolous prank seemed to me a matter of so little moment that, as soon as there was no longer any pursuit to fear, I went to sleep in the sleigh, and did not awake till we arrived at another station. The servant whom I had with me was killed in battle, all my efforts to find out the postillion who drove us proved unavailing, and so every clue seems indeed lost by which I might again find the scene of that folly, for which I have now to suffer so heavily."

Marie turned her pale face toward him and took both his hands. The lieutenant gazed thunderstruck into her eyes; a dim foreboding awoke in his breast; a veil suddenly dropped from his eyes.

"Marie! God of Heaven! how can I have been so blind? Marie, was it indeed you?"

"I am your wife!" was the only answer of the girl, who sank fainting into his arms.

A BALLOONIST'S EXPERIENCE.

Russell Fuller, a young balloonist, who made an ascension trip from Rome, New York, the other day, described the trip as follows:

"I stepped into the car at 4 P. M. The words 'let go!' were given, and the beautiful little balloon, Chenango, mounted majestically into the upper regions. I looked around me; the scene had changed. Westward I could see Oneida Lake, looking like an irregular surface of silver. I looked below; the earth had become one vast plain, the predominant color of which was green, laid out in squares, interspersed with glittering, crooked streams, and the tints of forest, which at this season of the year are of a reddish brown. In a circle of about one hundred miles I could see cities and villages—fairy palaces they seemed to me, however, some of them looking no larger than my hand. In a very few minutes no living object was distinguishable. I passed through a great white cloud. On emerging from it I saw earth again. It seemed perfectly level; every object had faded. I heard a faint whistle from a locomotive in the great gulf below. The balloon turned round. I had changed currents of air and was still rising. I looked at my watch (in ten minutes past 4) and noticed that it was snowing. In five seconds I was above the snow again. The balloon turned, and I had mounted through another range of clouds. I had completely lost sight and hearing of the earth. All was silent. The sun was shining brightly above; below me, forming an irregular concave surface, were great pearl colored clouds, having the appearance of mountains of rocks laid loosely together. The view was enchanting, but I could not long enjoy it. Soon I felt a ringing sensation in my head. It seemed to be suffocating. I attempted to open one valve. I noticed that the valve cord was stiff with ice. The valve refused to work, and I knew that it was frozen; but something must be done, and quickly. I wound both the valve cords around my arms, and sat down, bringing my whole weight to bear upon them. I heard something snap. Little drops of ice came through the balloon, striking against my face, and I knew the valve was open. The gas escaped with a whizzing sound, and I knew that I was descending. I came down very rapidly, breaking off one side of a small apple tree (tearing the balloon badly) on the farm of Mr. Reese Jones, near New Hartford, landing at 5.25. Plenty of assistance was at hand. I could hardly walk for a moment, my feet were so badly chilled. I cut from the valve solid pieces of ice half an inch thick. I carried no ballast, anchor or rope on this trip."

FEMALE BEAUTY.

In Peru, the longest ears are considered the, handsomest, and as a great mark of beauty in the females. Some people stain their teeth black and some red, and in Basque the women do not consider themselves fit to be brides until they have shaved their heads close to the skin. The Mexican women rejoice in low foreheads and very thick heads of hair the blacker the better, and the coarser it is the higher the appreciation; while the Italians venerate red, golden and light hair. The Spaniards fancy slight, slender figures in their women; the Italians, on the contrary, are fond of full developements of limb and figure. The Orientals and Westerns are also at comp'ete antipodes as to the manner in which they interpret beauty and what relates to it. The Eastern women use yellow cosmetics, while the French and English dread that tinge in their complexion. The Asiatic, whether of China or Siam, is delighted with the olive skin and high cheek bones of the Mongolian women. Too much for taste. There is no accounting for it.

LONGINGS.

The flowers languish for the blessed light;
For brilliant stars still languishes the night;
The parched furrow languishes for rain;
The sick man longs for rest from pain;
The orphan child longs for a mother's breast;
The evening languishes for soothing rest;
The morn, impatient, longs to see the sun;
The soldier longs to see the battle won;
The silent harp longs for the sound of chords,
And thus I languish for affection's words.
They are to me what light is to the flowers,
My heart refreshing, as soft rain the bowers.
They for my hopes are as the morning sun,
As for the soldier is the battle won;
As is a brilliant star in gloomy night,
As to the wanderer his cottage light—
A sweet repose for my prolonged unrest,
And for that orphaned heart a mother's breast;
For my soul's sorrow a sweet litany,
And for its love a heavenly harmony.

THE HUSBAND.

The ladies sometimes do not value their husbands as they ought. They not unfrequently learn the value of a good husband by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof-tree of the house, the corner-stone of the edifice, the keystone to the arch called home. He is the bread-winner of the family, the defence, and its glory, the beginning and the ending of the golden chain of life which surrounds it, its consoler, its law-giver and king. And yet we see how frail that life is on which so much depends! How frail is the life of a husband or father! When he is taken away, who shall fill his place? When he is ill, what gloomy clouds hover over his place! When he is dead what darkness, weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, breaks in at the windows; starvation, like a famished wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often an associate of sackcloth and ashes. Orphanhood, too, means desolation and woe.

THE COURAGE TO LIVE.

We need not preach the courage to die—that is common enough—but the courage to live, to be honest in spite of poverty and neglect; to be true, though all is dark except where God shines in; to be faithful, though heavens fall and hearts break, and friendships turn to gall. Yes, we must teach men to dare to be unpopular, to be misapprehended, to be ahead of the times, to follow the voice of God though it leads into the wilderness, to tell the devil to his very face that he lies, and also to give him his dues—an act which requires the supremest courage at times.

I wouldn't give a farthing for the triumphant faith of the death hour, unless it comes from the triumphant faith that makes our life full of noblest daring, that is ready to fling aside honor, wealth, the praise of friends, rather than impair for one moment the soul's integrity. Oh, for such a courage—the courage to think, to act, to tell the harsh truths, to overthrow splendid falsehoods, to disown sweet lies and to banish tenderest associations rather than check in the least the free movement of the sovereign soul. We all must die with more or less equanimity, but we cannot live in the full splendor of our being except by courage and determined exertion. The coward, under certain circumstances, may die grandly; but never, under any ciscumstances, can he live grandly.—*Liberal Christian.*

☞ Christianity, if it means anything, means sixteen ounces to the pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and just measure. It means honesty in all dealings, purity in all conversation, a charity as broad as the race, unflinching integrity, sympathy, humanity to man, loyalty to Christ and his cross. With these there can be no compromise.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTERS.

BY HENRY STODDARD.

I would like, my dear reader, to convey to you an idea of the doctor's daughters as they were to those who knew them, with the characteristics of each that so distinguished them from each other, and yet do justice to both. Unfortunately I am not apt at descriptions, and I can give you but a faint outline of what, from another pen, might be a perfect portrait, with each variation of light or shade protrayed with faultless precision.

To make known to you the little I shall attempt at description, without prejudicing you in favor of one and to the disadvantage of the other, is a difficult task; and yet I desire that you may form no conclusions before you have been made acquainted with the incidents I shall attempt to relate.

Anna Lee, the elder of the doctor's daughters, was a beauty. I am safe in saying this, for I have other than my own judgement to warrant the assertion. It was a conceded fact with every one in town that Anna Lee was the most beautiful girl in the village. I shall not ascribe to her all the virtues in the callendar, for I do not think she could justly lay claim to them; still, as the world goes, there was very little any one (except a parent, perhaps) could criticize. She was a trifle too fond of admiration possibly, but what girl with a reasonable amount of personal beauty is not? I think, indeed, she had even less conceit than one would expect under the circumstances.

The gentlemen of the neighborhood universally were attracted to her, and more than one, if the truth were known, was already numbered among her rejected admirers. Those who had the good sense to see that she would not receive them upon nearer relationship than friends, found in her society their most agreeable moments, and by their discernment saved themselves a future heartache, and made a most agreeable friend and social companion.

Mabel Lee, her sister, some two years younger, did not divide with Anna the honor of being the belle of the village. She was what is usually termed a plain girl. Now I wish no one to understand that she was by any means without her attractions. Her movements and figure were noticably graceful, she possessed a bright and pleasing manner, and was a decidedly agreeable young lady to converse with. In mere point of face and expression very few would have thought her pretty, and notwithstanding this her countenance was a prepossessing and attractive one. I believe she was rather more amiable than her beautiful sister, though I am not sure but if their positions were reversed, she would have been every whit as proud and fond of homage as ever was Anna.

It is rather a rambling way in which I have introduced the Misses Lee, but I trust I have conveyed some faint idea of the two young ladies.

Mabel was of course thrown much into the society of her sister's many admirers, and naturally received considerable attention, but she plainly perceived the distinction between their regard for her and feeling for Anna.

There was a gentleman who took considerable pains to obtain an introduction to Anna—I don't mean to be understood that he was the first one who had gone out of his way to gain the acquaintance of Miss Lee—and she was aware of it at the time of first meeting him.

His name was John Gage, and he was visiting some relatives in the town at the time. His home was somewhere about thirty miles dist ant, in a small town, where one would suppose there could be very little society; and such in truth was the case, but notwithstanding, John Gage was a young man not unaccustomed to associate with refined and cultured people.

I have said that Anna Lee was aware that John Gage had sought the introduction, when he was presented to her by Fred Church. Very naturally she felt flattered by the interest manifested by the gentleman.

Fred Church was one of those talkative sort of people, that never seem to have any idea that some things are better unsaid, and thought it in the best of taste to impart to Miss Lee that the gentleman Gage had expressed a desire for an introduction.

The manner in which Mr. Gage had spoken to Church would not, in justice, have warranted the latter gentleman in giving to Miss Lee the impression that his friend had been so extremely anxious to meet her, as he had made her understand. Fred Church was not very cautious about giving people wrong impressions so he told an agreeable story.

Had the simple facts been made known, it would have appeared that Church had given an enthusiastic and characteristic account to Gage of the doctor's elder daughter, and his friend, in a very mild manner, had mentioned that he should "like to be presented to this paragon of young lady." On the strength of this Fred Church had told Anna Lee that Gage was extremely anxious to make her acquaintance.

Anna was not only flattered by Mr. Gage having sought the introduction, but she was prepossessed in his favor at the moment of meeting him. This favorable impression was increased after conversing with him, and she gave to him an invitation to call upon them.

John Gage thanked her for the favor so agreeably extended to him, and was pleased to avail himself of it. He had found Miss Lee a very pleasant lady indeed, and expressed as much to his friend Church.

That loquacious young gentleman assumed a great deal from his friends' very natural remark, and took occasion to say, in a jesting way:

"Ah, Gage, old boy, smitten already! It won't do; she'll only break your heart. We all have to go through it here—I've quite recovered from mine."

"Don't be so infernally ridiculous, Fred," said Gage, smiling at the other's remark. "I haven't the least notion of falling in love with Miss Lee."

"Don't like to acknowledge, I see," said the persistent Fred. "Keep it up, if you can. If he hasn't caught you yet, she'll have you fast in the net before many days—mark my words."

"No need to be prophetic, Fred. If that's to be my destiny all you can say won't hasten it any; and then you might make a mistake, and that would ruin your reputation as a prophet," said John Gage, lightly.

"I tell you it's no use putting on this sort of swagger, Gage. I know you're smitten. It isn't in the nature of human man to resist the sort of attraction Anna Lee carries with her."

"You only answer for yourself. All 'human men' are not so soft-pated as you are, Freddy, very fortunately for the race. Miss Lee is a very agreeable, interesting young lady; but as for one's being unable to look upon her pwithout worshiping her, her loveliness isn't of any such supernatural order. Now don't talk any more such stupid twaddle as you have been giving me, if you have any regard for a poor fellow who can't properly appreciate your divinity."

"Oh, I've heard fellows run on like you before," returned the inextinguishable Fred. "But I won't worry you any more this time."

Gage understood Church very well, and all he might say annoyed him but very little; however, Fred said nothing more in the same strain at this time.

John Gage availed himself of Miss Lee's invitation at an early day, and frequently repeated his call, finding the acquaintance a most pleasant one.

He of course met Mabel there, and divided his attention between the sisters. Mabel was not so vain as to imagine that Mr. Gage saw any particular attraction in herself, but thought he was too well bred to slight any one, and received his attentions wholly as intended in that way.

It occurred that Mr. Gage was thrown quite frequently into Mabel's society. Anna's many admirers sought constantly to be her escort on any excursion or other pleasure party that was gotten up, and John Gage, without any appearance of annoyance that Anna was not to be his companion, made himself agreeable to Mabel, and the consequence was that Mabel thoroughly enjoyed herself.

After one such occasion as this, when the sisters were at home and alone, Anna said:

"How provoking that George Carr should have invited me, and I couldn't refuse, he was so persistent. I wanted to go with Mr. Gage, and he must have known it. Mr. Gage, too, I could see, felt disappointed when he saw that I was to accompany Mr. Carr."

"I found Mr. Gage's society very pleasant," said Mabel, a little mischievously.

"I haven't any doubt of it," said her sister, in some annoyance, "but that is very little satisfaction to me who was deprived of it. I wish, Mabel, you wouldn't always thrust yourself forward so as to attract his notice. He is one of those people who will not see any one slighted, even if he has to sacrifice his own pleasure and preferences to show them attention."

"Anna, I have never thrust myself into Mr. Gage's notice," returned Mabel, with considerable spirit. "He has invariably sought my company whenever we have been anywhere together. I shall not refuse Mr. Gage's kindness when it is offered."

"That is his way; but you must know, Mabel, that Mr. Gage's visits are intended for me," said Anna, petulantly.

"That may be, though he seems to avoid making his calls pointed," said Mabel, quietly. "I should treat Mr. Gage decidedly rudely, if I should do as you seem to wish. Because the gentleman may see fit to visit you is no reason why he cannot be polite to me."

Anna was not pleased at her sister's manner, and made no reply to her last words.

Mr. Gage continued to call at the Doctor's. Dr. Lee liked the young man very well, and thought him a very sensible and agreeable person. He knew his family,—though not intimately, but very well by reputation—and knew them to be highly respectable.

One day John Gage called at the Lees', and found only Mabel at home. She met him very pleasantly, and expressed regret that Anna was absent.

They passed an agreeable half hour together, during which Mabel repeated her disappointment that Anna should not be present to welcome him also.

"I am not sorry that I find you alone," said John Gage. "You need not make yourself wretched on my account, Mabel. Not that Miss Lee is not a most entertaining companion, but I have something I wish to say to you, Mabel, and I believe this is the opportunity. You have known me not as long as I wish you had, Mabel, before I speak to you on this subject. I return home shortly, and I could not leave till I knew your feeling towards me. I love you, Mabel, and I wish to make you my wife. What is your answer, Mabel?"

Mabel was in the prettiest possible confusion. She hesitated, and at last stammered:

"But—but—Anna—"

"Well, what of Anna?" said Gage, in noticable surprise, which Mabel could not fail to see.

"I thought it was to see her that you came—not me," replied Mabel, her embarassment increasing rather than diminishing.

"Then I am to understand you do not love me, having looked upon me as your sister's lover," Gage said, plainly displaying his disappointment.

"No—no. I have, I do love you," said Mabel, quickly, her faced suffused with blushes.

John Gage was delighted at this acknowledgement, and did all in his power to relieve her confusion. He succeeded, as lovers always do in such endeavors.

It is not necessary to say how Anna received the intelligence of her sister's engagement to Mr. Gage. She wisely concealed her disappointment, however deep it may have been.

It may be mentioned as a significant fact, however, that it was but a very short time before she was herself engaged to George Carr.

There was a double wedding, and no one questioned the happiness of either bride. Let us trust they were both superabundantly happy.

"KING BABY."

His sceptre is a rattle,
His throne is mother's arms;
He reigns a tiny tyrant,
In all his dimpled charms!
Yet round his royal presence
Our loving hearts entwine;
Dictator of the cradle,
And king by right divine!

Whatever be his mandates,
No courtiers dare rebel;
His mother's chief of the household,
Prime minister as well!
In yon pernambulator,
His downy car of state,
Exacting, rosy monarch,
What triumphs on him wait!

In purple ease and splendor,
Long, long he seeks to reign;
All hints of nose disjointed
He smiles at with disdain!
Alas! that royal greatness
Should ever be disowned;
Here comes a tiny stranger—
King Baby is dethroned.

THE FASHIONS.

CRINOLINE AND BUSTLES.

Is crinoline worn? Yes, and No. That is, there are those whose business or inclination induces them to walk much, who insist, and very rationally, that they cannot do without the hoop-skirt. When used, hoop-skirts are so small as not to be perceptible, and ladies who luxuriate in carriages dispense with them altogether, using, as a substitute, skirts made of stout, cross-barred muslin, flounced all the way up the back.

Of the prevalence of the tournure or bustle, no one can be ignorant who gives only a passing glance to the fashions of the day. For the present style of dress, the bustle is, indeed, a necessity, being required not only to give effect to the drapery, but to relieve the spine of the wearer from the immense weight that would otherwise fall upon it.

For the time, the panier is of universal acceptance, and the want of many years is at last supplied in "La Reine Margot," and the "Lady of Lorne"—novel and admirable—superior to all others, in being made sufficiently strong to support the weight of the heaviest materials, without in the least yielding or losing shape; while a band, aptly styled the "Anti-swaying Strap," keeps the tournure always in place.

In the Colby hoop-skirts we have also something new to chronicle. These have the steels so arranged as to fall gracefully and closely when the wearer is seated.

As inventions, both the hoop-skirt and the Colby paniers are faultless, subserving every purpose intended in the one or the other, being ingenious in construction, and in every way adapted to give the greatest possible ease, comfort, and convenience.

COIFFURES AND COMBS.

The fashion of wearing the hair very high is now fully established both for full dress and for ordinary occasions. Huge chignons are abolished, and the hair is dressed closely to the head, showing its natural contour, and allowing it to be seen to advantage. There is scarcely any such thing as "back hair," as it is all combed straight upward from the nape of the neck and massed on top. Irregular and fanciful arrangements prevail for full dress; for instance, there is a cluster of finger puffs, very soft and light, placed directly on top, or else on one side, while a smooth thick tress and a bunch of tiny frizzes complete the coiffure. The Recamier bow of hair set on top of the head, with finger puffs placed all around it, is a new and dressy fashion. These puffs are brought very far forward, usually, and conceal the parting of the hair above the forehead, or else the front hair is slightly frizzed. If the forehead is low and broad, and the hair thickly and handsomely set, it is simply parted smoothly above the brow. A certain quaintness is now added to coiffures by the old-time high-backed Spanish combs that are once more in fashion. If among grandmamma's treasures a fancifully carved comb of tortoise-shell can be found, it is at this moment a highly prized heir-loom, for the newest designs are now copied from the oldest models. This comb is not used to tuck up the hair, but for ornament solely, though it is stuck high up on the back of the head, as if it were doing great service. Shell combs with balls on the top are in favor, and cost from $18 upward; those carved in intricate lace-like designs are even more expensive. Silver and gilt combs are also worn, and diamond-studded combs are occasionally seen in the opera-boxes. Shell bands are laid upon the Josephine tress of hair that passes around the head; jet bands are used in mourning. Flowers for dressing the hair are reduced to a small cluster set directly on top of the head, or else on the left side just back of the ear; ostrich tips and jeweled aigrettes are placed in the same way. The curls most used are two thick, luxuriant, natural-looking curls of great length, beginning just back of the comb, and falling below the waist.

Braids of three plaited tresses are confined to coiffures for day wear. They are wound about the top of the head, and a slightly frizzed piece falls from beneath the front over the forehead. It is necessary that the hair be carried up very smoothly from the nape of the neck, and this is done by means of the old-time side combs. The Josephine tress, very wide, thick, and smooth, is also laid around the top of the head, forming a close chignon, shaped like an inverted bowl; a cluster of puffs fills the centre, an l small frizzed curls fall on the forehead.

CLOTH BOOTS, ETC.

Among the fashionable novelties this season are cloth walking boots for ladies. These are not made of the old-time prunella or glossy "lasting," but of doeskin, thick, soft, warm, and jet black, without lustre. The boot is of the half-high Polish shape, buttoned on the sides, with very thick soles and broad substantial heels. Some ornamentation, such as a velvet bow and jet buckle, is usually placed just below the instep. The warm and shapely boot is exceedingly comfortable, and looks very handsome when on the foot. Price $10. Cloth slippers are also worn in the house. They are trimmed with colored velvet facings and bows, with buckles of cut steel or jet.

FANS.

Very large fans are again in use. The antiquated-looking Spanish fans, with long lacquered wood, mounted with silk, painted, or wrought with Oriental embroidery, are much sought after.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

SAUSAGE MEAT.—If you want it extra nice, take two nice fresh hams and one shoulder; take off the skin and have it chopped nicely, season it with salt, pepper, sage, and a very little sugar. If you like spiced meats, use with that a few cloves, some mace, and nutmeg. Keep it in a dry, cool place, and fry it in balls, or stuff the skins when you first make it for dried sausages.

Anecdotes.

HE TRIED SCHOOL TEACHING.—A gentleman from Swampville was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching.

"How long did you teach?" asked a bystander.

"Wa'al, I didn't teach long—that is, I only went to teach."

"Did you hire out?"

"Wa'al, I didn't hire out; I only went to hire out."

"Why did you give up?"

"Wa'al, I give it up for some reason or nuther. You see, I traveled into a district and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles, named my ob'ic, interducing myself, and asked what he thought about lettin' me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the deestrict. He wanted to know if I really considered myself capable; and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic and jography, or showing my handwriting. He said no, never mind, he could tell a good teacher by his gait. 'Let me see you walk off a little ways,' says he, 'and I can tell jis as well's I heard you examined,' says he. He sot in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little skittish; but I was consid'rable flustrated, and didn't mind much; so I turned about and walked off as smart as I know'd how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone far enough; then I s'pected suthin was to pay, and I looked round. Wa'al, the door was shet, and Snickles was gone."

☞ A DISPUTED QUESTION.—An old toper, after indulging quite freely in his accustomed beverage, amused himself in teasing a mettlesome horse. The animal, not fancying his familiarities, suddenly reared, and the disciple of Bacchus found himself sprawling in an adjacent mud-puddle. Gathering himself up as composedly as his situation would allow, he shouted to his son John, who was standing by:

"John, did you see me kick that 'ere hoss?"

"Why, no, dad, the horse kicked you."

"Reckon not, John. One or t'other of us got badly histed. 'Tain't me, John, for I'm here!"

☞ Very charming is simplicity—especially in boys and girls. Was there ever a prettier example of unsophisticated mind than that of the curate who didn't know what the rector meant when he talked of ecclesiastical promotion in the language of the gaming table! "Play your cards well," said the old gentleman, "and you'll come to be a bishop some day." "Ah! that's my misfortune," said the curate. I don't know how to play cards!" The rector is supposed to have smiled at the *naivete* of the observation.

☞ A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia: "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly." "That's none of my business," replied the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the lady. "That," replied he, "is none of your business."

☞ Irate parent: O, yer don't want to go into business, don't yer! O, yer want to be a clerk in the Post-horfice, do yer! Post-horfice, indeed! Why, all *you're* fit for is to stand outside with your tongue hout, for people to wet their stamps against!

☞ "Who's that gentleman, my little man?" was asked an urchin. "That one with the spike tailed coat?" "Yes," was the response. "Why, he's brevet uncle of mine." "How's that?" was asked. "Cause he's engaged to my Aunt Mary."

☞ "A man who'd maliciously set fire to a barn," said old Elder Johnson, "and burn up a stable full of horses and cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and